perted three times for 75 cts.: one square for \$1 00.
Financial Committee. — Francis Jackson, ELLIS CIT LOBING, EDMUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, FUELL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible to for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV .-- NO. 34.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Putney Perfectionist. ANTI-SLAVERY.

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The mission of Christ was announced by the The mission of Chile and the Lord ophet in these words: 'The Spirit of the Lord of is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed presch good tidings unto the meek: he hath he to hind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim ent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim blerty to the captives, and the opening of the prison of them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable ear of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our lock; to comfort them that mourn.' (Isa. 61: 1, 2) arrison quotes, this passage in reply to one who aintains that, as a follower of Christ, he has a nowney to do than the abolition of always. attains that, as a lonower of Christ, he has a nor work to do than the abolition of slavery. Let see what were the facts which rulfilled this phetical outline of Christ's mission. We are not prophetical outline of Christ's mission. We are not a formed that he ever preached liberty to slaves, or be duty of liberating them to masters; tho' there were slaves and masters enough in the world at the me of his ministry to have furnished him employent of that kind, if he had regarded the abolition fslavery as an emiment part of his enterprise. How en did he fulfil his mission? Who were the oken-hearted whom he bound up, the captives to loop he proclaimed liberty, the prisoners whom own he proclaimed liberty, the prisoners whom released, and the mourners whom he comforted? were the broken-hearted captives of spiritual the prisoners of sin and disease, mourners unter the broken of guilt and legality, whose Who shall deliver us from the body of this We have no occasion or disposition to that the abolition of physical slavery will be the ultimate results of his work, and is favorby the spirit of his commission. But it did not me within the scope of his direct labors, and was ost but a distant branch of the great enterprise anced and committed to his apostles. and they had a greater work to do. The aboli-

aveholder. They were abolitionists of a sort could set slaves free, without taking them away on their masters.

Thus far we have spoken of anti-slavery simply ple of reform, without reference to the a principle of the control of the co piccis and purposes' have been good, its 'tenden-s' at least, have been decidedly unchristian, and an unti-christian. It has made its adherents as nted as papists in their peculiar department of als, and as lax as heathen philosophers in reto all religious truth,-which is like being lant against uncurrent coppers, but free to take pass counterfeit bank-bills to any amount. It a judgment-line between those that are orse that are heretical on the subject anti-slavery, but it has made no distinction beparating one's self from pilferers, and associating the highway robbers. It has made war on the auof the chief apostle of the New-Covenant it has bred within its bosom, and countenand its honors, a class of open scoffers at the whole ble. Finally, as we have before said, it has at-apted to usurp the place and appropriate to itself scriptural garments of the gospel of spiritual life. Christian enterprise, indeed

and they had a greater work to the about a of spiritual slavery was their mission. He was to LIBERATOR on that great field where Satan is

## NEGRO SLAVERY.

We hear a great deal of the crying evils of negro rery from those who wish to distract the proation of their own bitter wrongs. You all ideas upon this point; but admit, if you he fiery fanatics claim—admit that adly sinful—a hideous abomination will remember that the black slave did BDISELF to a heartless taskmaster; he did not als own chains, as the pale-faced bondmen done; he did not lift the oppressor upon his neck to ride 'booted and spurred' by the grace ood, in printed paper dollars: this black slavery ich by the way exists only in name) was not estailed; he did, camel like, bend a voluntary to receive the willing bond. Look to your machine robber-made laws for fetters of oppression, and the manacles from your own hands, before you at about the institutions of the South. Remember at the real slaves of America WEAR WHITE FACES, diet your pity and philanthropy begin at home; ameipate yourselves from the hideous power of corporated wealth—free your own households from degrading indolence and corroding sloth— free yourselves from fashionable folly which blots God's image from the soul—then come to the South with clean hands, and we will listen to your appeal. Remember it is not freedom to be chained down with bonds of filthy lucre, to worship the dross-beaps of mammon's boarded piles, to tail for county of mammon's hoarded piles, to toil for empty and hollow pomp, and fritter life away It was not for this our fablood bathed the green earth, and stained the ling streams—and shall such a blot of shame is upon the hallowed name we bear?—Extract an Aldress by Theophilus Fisk.

# [Correspondent of the New York Herald.]

TOM MARSHALL'S CIRCULAR. We send you a copy of Tom Marshall's anti-abowe send you a copy of Tom Marshall's anti-abo-one circular to the people of Mr. G. Davis' Con-essional District in Kentucky, in which Tom is uning as the anti-Clay, anti-abolition candidate for agrees. His arguments against emancipation are strong as the brand upon the brow of Cain, and hard to untwist as the kinks in the woolly pate a Congo African. The agintsion of the abolition shard to untwist as the kinks in the woonly pare if a Congo African. The agignation of the abolition pestion has brought it immediately before the con-identian of the people of the State, and upon this issue rests the main chance of Mr. Marshall's

But we cannot resist extracting here one of Marhall's brilliant scintillations of his brilliant mind.

The idea of citizenship and equality, social and political equality, a Democratic society in Kentucky of Virginia, compounded of liberated African neroes and the descendants of the European chivalry, the races kept, too, forever distinct, is an absurdity no monstrous for abolitionism itself. Eternal war, war to extermination always are applications of to extermination, slavery, or amalgamation of races, are the three alternatives. Shield me ar to extermination, slavery, or amalgamation of the races, are the three alternatives. Shield me and mine from that philanthropy which would blend be crystal eye, the elevated feature, the ambrosial and waving curls, the rosy skin, all the striking and glorious attributes that mark the favorites of nature, chaling fragrance, and redolent of beauty and of boom, with the disgusting peculiarities, the wool and grease and feator of the blackened savage of southern deserts. The Savan and the Celt, the thern deserts. The Saxon and the Celt, the man and the Dane, even the Tartar and the Lith Turk and Saracen—the races of Japhet of the Bartar and many compound and melt and mingle



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

## BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1845.

Flushed with her recent victories, there she stands, with her defiance on her brow, and her yet unsheathed and dripping sword in her hand. Before heaven; she shall not sheath it, until she is say she shall not sheath it, until she is say she shall not sheath it, until she is say she shall not rown her redentation, the society of the English. Hence the grand sheathed and dripping sword in her hand. Before heaven; she shall not sheath it, until she is say she shall not sheath it, until she is say she world in arms; and to rown her redentation shall be torn from her free it imbs. She will no longer endure to be the mock and in bild seoff of fools and functies, or the impeasive and plundered victim of mean, venal and dastard monopolists. She will windicate her rightful she in plundering the unprotected; vested intraction and the respect and peace of it planned in plundering the unprotected; vested intraction and the respect and peace of it planned in plundering the unprotected; vested intraction and the respect and peace of it planned in plundering the unprotected; vested intraction and the respect and peace of it planned in plundering the unprotected; vested intraction and the respect and peace of another the people of the earth; and whilst fearing none, command the respect and peace of another intraction was received and carried in Texas, notwithstanding the interference of foreign agents, and the large bribes offered by them, is a clear indication that if Texas be received by this country with a corresponding cordiality, great advantages must accrue to both parties from the union. We have reason to believe such will be the case. The bits at the project, by a large portion of our citizens, has grid the project, by a large portion of our citizens, has grid the project, by a large portion of our citizens, has grid the project, by a large portion of our citizens, has grid the project, by a large portion of our citizens, has grid the project, by a large portion of our citizens, has grid the project, by a large portio

House of Representatives. E. S. A.

From the League

GENERAL MODUFFIE.

A bound copy of the League having been forwarded to Gen. McDuffie by George Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council of the League, the former has returned the following acknowledgment:

With very great respect, I am, &c. &c.,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

### SELECTIONS.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE AND SLAVERY.

LONDON, June 22, 1845. MY DEAR MRS. CHAPMAN:

The following is (as near as may be) the copy of a letter left by me on the 21st, at Mr. G. Thompson's office, (about 200 yards from my club,) when he was within:

"Washington, March 11, 1845.

My Dear Sir:—I have just received your friendly and flattering letter, requesting me in the name of the 'Council of the Anti-Corn Law League' of

Dear Sir:

As a friend both to the abolition of Slavery and to Free Trade, you cannot feel indifferent to a subject closely connected with both; and, as the literative corrections of The Lague's of the League, as a testimony of their esteem, founded upon the services I have rendered to the great cause of Free-Trade with all nations. In according to the Lague's of As a friend both to the abolition of Slavery and to Free Trades, you cannot feel indifferent to a subject closely connected with both; and, as the literary organ of The League' is not open to me, I appeal to its advocate. A short, and, I hope, a city letter was sent last week to the editor of the League; but no notice has been taken of the continuing the trade of the League; but no notice has been taken of the continuing the trade of the League; but no notice has been taken of the continuing the trade of the league, but no notice has been taken of the continuing the trade of the league, the necessary of the same that the league is the concurred, by his silence, in the propriety of a respectful correspondence with alwe-owners, on the assumption of their attachment to Free-Trade. I could not acknowledge in the penpriety of a respectful correspondence with alwe-owners, on the assumption of their attachment of Free-Trade. I could not acknowledge in the enemies of personal liberty, the friends of commercial. A wish to emancipate explaid could have been selected more acceptation to the commercial and the same treatment of the commercial numbers, and the enemies of personal liberty, the friends of commercial. A wish to emancipate explaid could have been selected more acceptation to the continuity of the case of the early and successful labors of an association which, from the tree-trade in the enemies of personal liberty, the friends of commercial to provide the commercial number of the enemies of personal liberty, the friends of commercial. A wish to emancipate apposessor is not the thick of the commercial number of the comm lish peasantry against their employers, while it both refuses all sympathy with their American brethren, and lavishes its admiration on their oppressors.

Opposition to fiscal protection of free labor does not imply indifference to the iniquity of slave labor. It is one thing to purchase Brazilian sugar, and another in praise of American cotton-planters, for their love of liberty. 'Licence they mean, when they cry liberty'—licence to coin dollars out of other men's industry—and the liberty of converting.

their human cattle into political 'capital.' The League demands for the agricultural laborer, the same justice as for the cotton lord. Yet it pays equal homage to the robber of the one, and to the customer of the other. If it really wishes that labor shall be free, why does it court the smiles of those who have proclaimed to the world that it neveraball be? Here then we have be? Here then we have matter enough for suspi-cion of insincerity, with all who lament or rejoice cion of insincerity, with all who lament or rejoice in the errors of reformers. Free-Trade in the Southern States! Why, the protective principle is applied there to human beings!—Discriminating duties fall most heavily on the skin of every stranger. The importers of free-goods are liable to imprisonment, and sale by auction. The same article can neither be exported legally, nor imported with impunity. An embargo is laid on locomotion, and the commerce of mind is prohibited. Many of their own citizens must undergo quarantine, and a clear bill of health is refused to the subjects of their own government. Such are the laws enacted or defended by Calhoun or McDuffie! And such are the law-makers to whom Mr. Cobden looks for cosmobill of health is refused to the subjects of their own government. Such are the laws enacted or defended by Calhoun or McDuffie! And such are the law-makers to whom Mr. Cobden looks for cosmopolitan liberality. Free-Trade, indeed! Why, the Free-Trade of these 'chivalrous' Southerners is the Free-Trade in 'niggers'; their commercial code is repudiation; and their distributive justice is Lynch-law. Pro-slavery pens are at work in France and Germany, as well as in England—and this unfortunate correspondence will be turned to some party purpose in the United States.

Yours, &c., E. S. ABDY.

This letter has been neither noticed nor returned.

Yours, &c.,

E. S. ABDY.

This letter has been neither noticed nor returned. No reference to the subject, it seems, was made at the meeting in Covent Garden, or in the League paper. Three of our associations (for the abolition of slavery, for the protection of India, and for the efforts of the South for the year past, exults as follows:

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, in reviewing the path of your southern system. The first has given it 'a lift' by the sugar duties—the second is to give it its coup de grace by underselling its produce—and the third gives it the right hand of fellowship. It was at a meeting of the Aborigines Presidential candidate, and with the other, she cand what discovered the strumphed in the Presidential election. The struggle came on in Congress. She triumphed is the path of foes and traitors, South and North.

guish their intellects by laws probibiting them to learn to read. It rends their teade.est relations, separating in its caprice, and for ever, bushands and wives, parents and children. It violates the protection of female virtue, and spreads licentions ness over its whole territory; (no candid man in the South can deny it.) It has converted States to supply 'the market. It has beighted the soil of the former garden spots of the land. It has corrupted the soil of the former garden spots of the land. It has corrupted the soil of the former garden spots of the land. It has corrupted the labitual carrying of deadly weapons, and a contempt for the noble diguity of labor. It has blisted the light with deceptivate, and of the land of States, by the extent of plantations, and the wide separation of the people. It is ever and anon involving the free labor of the North in losses and bank-raptcy, by the failure of its supporters to meet their obligations. It has created an odious predominance of power, based on property in human bones and sinews. It has violated the Constitution, by refusing a hearing to the petitions of Northern citizens in their own legislative hall at Washington, land the decisions of its own courts in former cases, and and more are now clog. The substitution is a surveillance over the Post Office, opening letters and dictating to the agents of the government by a surveillance over the Post Office, opening letters and dictating to the agents of the government what shall and what shall not be carried by them. It has secional was the correct of the man has the correct of the man has the correct of the man has been seed to the government of the man has the correct of the man has been seed to the country in former cases, and send of the man has the correct of the man has corrected to the country in former cases, and men are now clog. The propose of the man has been seed to the country in former cases, and send of the propose of the man has corroyted the church to its infamous principles, and some of them a ish their intellects by laws prohibiting them to provinces, with a population of three millions, in precisely the condition of our slaves, violating their domestic relations, disposing of them as chattels, depriving them of the gains of their toil, prohibing all intellectual developement, and, in fine, converting them and their children, by inexorable processes, into a hopeless exception to all the laws of developement and progress which God has stamped on the destinies of the human race—the Newton Processes. When the stamped on the destinies of the human race—the Newton Processes that the Newton Processes in the Newton Processes.

the slave should abate. Let us work harder than ever for him, but better than ever also. Let us remember that we are Christians; that forbearance and harmony among ourselves—that kind, though truthful words, and untiring patience, should char-acterize us—that as Christians, we can only look to the force of moral means-not to the political stratagems, the insurrectionary or revolutionary plots, which are usually the instruments of worldly re-

which are usually the instruments of worldly reformers.

Let especially those among us who have shunned the cause because of the aberrations of its leaders, avail themselves of these better times to do their duty towards it. It has indeed had serious faults—its advocates do not deny the fact. But was there ever, or can there ever be, a great movement, tearing up the profoundest evils of society, without temporary perils? The Christian religion won its way through untold strifes and fanaticisms—the Reformation was attended with popular outbreaks, which spread fire and blood over its territory—the great revival under Wesley was marred through its whole infancy with sad aberrations and tumults. How can a man have any confidence in Providence, or hope in the world, who is frightened by these things? The discerning unind looks at them as the philosopher on the sea shore sees the waters dashing against the, strand. Every wave that reaches for the shore fails and rolls back again; yet he knows, that as surely as the laws of nature, the tide is gradually rising—that the ever retreating wave will, sooner or later, dash at his feet, and the growing waters cover all the coast, and bear fleets securely over the buried rocks, upon which they at first seemed to break in vain. So will it be with this movement, as surely as there are moral laws over the world. Let us especially put away the petty sophistry, that this great movement has only retarded emancipation, that the Providence of God GEO. WILSON, Esq., Manchester, Great Britain.' 'FORT-HILL, March 24, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR:—I accept with much pleasure the copy of the first volume of the League, which you have transmitted to me by the direction of the Council of the National Anti-Corn Law League for petty sophistry, that this great movement has only retarded emancipation, that the Providence of God will leave it to be not only a failure, but a curse. We have heretofore examined this point in refer-George Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council. The following extract from an editorial article in Zion's Herald not only gives a comprehensive and graphic view of the devastating effects of slavery on

## From the Ohio American

WHITE SLAVES.

converting them and their children, by inexorable processes, into a hopeless exception to all the laws of developement and progress which God has stamped on the destinies of the human race,—the discovery would astound the world. Any effort from any quarter to break it up would be considered right—the sentiments or maintain would compet their governments to interfere with it in their negotiations—theologians would point to it as proof of the necessity of divine revelation—Christians would attempt to invade it with Missionaries and Bibles—the friends of liberty would furnish it with arms as they did Greece and Poland for a revolution—to help men to escape from it would be considered a holy service, and the shout of insurrection coming from it would be responded to by the voice of the civilized world. American Christians, look not to China for it—there is none such there; it is under the banners and amidst the temples of your own land!

Let it not be said that it is a matter of necessity; God never allowed such a dire necessity to the relation of the destination of the many facts which I elicited from them. All where they have spent the last two years. Of the many facts which I elicited from them, illustrating the barbarities of the slave system, I will burnt it is the slave system, I will burnt it is alwaye provious for the liberation of his death, made provisions of the slave system, I w

this world. Say not that there are many Christians there who relieve these abuses; they are but exceptions to the great whole, and scarcely appreciable amidst the evil. Say not these things; it is but the 'smill talk' about the evil, and good men have long sirre grown weary of it. Slavery, as a great whole, is such as we have described it. It knows no mitigations, wishes no limitation, but is stretching out its grasp at this moment at all Central America.

God forbid, then, we repeat, that our interest for the slave should abate. Let us work harder than sembly, and Dr. Bascom and his Conference, have sembly, and Dr. Bascom and his Conference, have

set themselves to justify!

What can exceed the horrors of slavery, or the blasphemy of its defenders! Yours, respectfully,

G. W. CLARK

## Cincinnati, June 19th, 1845.

SLAVE-TRADE HORRORS.

retarded emancipation, that the Providence of God will leave it to be not only a failure, but a curse. We have heretofore examined this point in reference to Virginia, and showed that all the plans against slavery before abolitionism, were based on economical views—views which could never affect it materially throughout the great region of the South-West, where, stimulated by interest, it is now spreading out wider than ever. There was necessity for a moral basis of the movement; abolitionism has furnished it, and now the reformers of Kentucky and Western Virginia, every day increasing, acknowledge their obligations to it. It seems to us that a point has been reached where all sober minded men can cease to criticise the faults of the cause, and unite to carry it on and keep it right. Let us do so.

A FAIR HIT. A writer in one of the New-York morning papers suggests a clever arrangement for the inhabitants of Quattlebumdom—founding it upon their own showings. In brief, Governor Hammond and Mr. Calhoun maintain that the slaves in South Carolina are the happiest fellows in the world; but these same gentlemen, with Mr. McDuffie and many others, will have it that the planters and slave-owners of South Carolina are a shamefully oppressed, ill-used, plundered and unhappy people. Well, then just let the slaves and the slave-owners change places.—Com. Adr.

All men are born free and equal-with re-

which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happine Three millions of the American people of in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and

bought and sold as marketable commodities.

By Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

## J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

## WHOLE NO. 762. From the Granite Freeman

WASHINGTON'S RUNAWAY SLAVE

There is now living, in the borders of the town of Greenland, N. H. a runaway stage of Gr. Washington, at present supported by the County of Rockingham. Her name at the time of her elopement was Ona Maria Judge. She is not able to ave the year of her escape, but says that she came from Philadelphia, just after the close of Washington's second term of the Presidency, which must fix it somewhere in the first part of the year 1797.—Being a waiting-maid of Mrs. Washington, she was not exposed to any peculiar hardships. If asked why she did not remain in his service, she gives two reasons, first, she wanted to be free, secondly, that she understood that after the decease of her master and mistress, she was to become the property of a grand-daughter of theirs, by the name of Custis, and that she was determined never to be her slave.

She came on hoard a ship commanded by Capt.

her slave.

She came on hoard a ship commanded by Capt. John Bolles, and bound to Portsmouth, N. H. In relating it, she added, 'I never told his name till after he died, a few years since, lest they should punish him for bringing me away.' Had she disclosed it, he might have shared the fate of Jonathan Walker in our own day.

Some time after she arrived at Portsmouth, she married a colored sailor, by the name of Staines, and had a family of several children, but they, together with her husband, have all been dead for several years.

Washington made two attempts to recover her

Washington made two attempts to recover her. First, he sent a man by the name of Bassett to per-sude her to return; but she resisted all the argu-

ring, he sent a man by the name of bassett to persude her to return; but she resisted all the arguments he employed for this end. They told her they would set her free when she arrived at Mount Vernon, to which she replied, 'I am free now, and choose to remain so.'

Finding all attempts to seduce her to slavery again in this manner, useless, Bassett was sent once more by Washington, with orders to bring her and her infant child by force. The messenger, being acquainted with Gov. Langdon, then of Portsmouth, took up lodgings with him, and disclosed to him the object of his mission. The good old Governor, (to his honor be it spoken,) must have possessed something of the spirit of modern anti-slavery. He entertained Bassett very handsomely, and in the mean time sent word to Mrs. Staines to leave town before twelve o'clock at night; which she did, retired to a place of concealment, and escaped the shouldes of the oursesser. Shortly after this Wash. ired to a place of concealment, and escaped the clutches of the oppressor. Shortly after this, Wash-ngton died, and, said she, 'they never troubled me

ington died, and, said she, 'they never troubled me any more after he was gone.'
Being asked how she escaped, she replied substantially as follows:—'Whilst they were packing up to go to Virginia, I was packing to go, I didn't know where; for I knew that if I went back to Virginia, I never should get my liberty. I had friends among the colored people of Philadelphia, had my things carried there beforehand, and left while they were eating dinner.'

Mrs. Staines does not know her age, but is proba-

Mrs. Staines does not know her age, but is probably not far from eighty. She is a light mulatto, so light that she might easily pass for a white woman, small of stature, and, although disabled by two successive attacks of palsy, remarkably erect and element in her forms. gant in her form.

gant in her form.

The facts here related, are known through this region, and may be relied on as substantially correct. Probably they were not for years given to the public, through fear of her recapture; but this reason no longer exists, since she is too old and infirm to be of sufficient value to repay the expenses of

Though a bouse servant, she had no education, nor any valuable religious instruction; says she never heard Washington pray, and does not believe that he was accustomed to. 'Mrs. Washington used to read prayers, but I don't call that praying.' Since her escape she has learned to read, trusts she has been made 'wise unto salvation,' and is, I think, connected with a church in Portsmouth. When asked if she was not sorry she left Wash-

on, of I trust, been made a child of God by the means.

## THE SUN ON ANNEXATION.

The editor of the New-York Tribune shows up the profligate change of course on the Texas question, on the part of the Sun of that city, in the following

The Sun of yesterday had another article claim-The Sun of yesterday had another article claiming for itself the credit of originating and virtually accomplishing Annexation! 'We saw our young and beautiful sister Texas coquetting,' &c. and we did this and that which set the ball in motion. We thought The Sun would have been satisfied with the roasting it obliged us to give it on its own gridiron, a few weeks ago, and stopped these silly boasts. It compels us, however, to give it another dose of that medicine. Here goes:

From the New-York Sun, Aug. 22, 1836.

Now we have authority for saying that the President, Vice President, and more than two other members of the Cabinet, have expressly declared to a foreign Minister at Washington, that the cause of the Texians is falsely so called, and has been a nefarious and daring scheme of the Land Companies and Southern proprietors from the very beginning; that the Texian inhabitants were the freest people on the face of the earth; were practically subjected to the Texian inhabitants were the freest people on the face of the earth; were practically subjected to no Mexican laws or restrictions whatever, but went on making their own laws, prospering upon the soil, and even introducing slave labor upon it contrary to the Mexican Constitution, without any Mexican interference, until they were instigated by the monopolizing crew of land speculators to claim the sovereignty of the soil, and to establish slavery as a matter of right. Gen. Jackson, as an old soldier, may have exulted over the battle of San Jacinto, in common with every man who read an account may have 'exulted over the battile of San Jacinto,' in common with every man who read an account of that brilliant and unexampled achievement; and he may have reprobated Santa Ana's massacre of prisoners, in common with every man of humanity; but he has also said that if the Irish and other foreign emigrants of New-York, or Ohio, or Michigan, had claimed the soil of either of these States as their own, and had declared themselves independent of the United States, and had sought and obtained military aid from their brethren in Canada, he would not be slow in marching against them as Santa Ana did, and would make little ceremony of carrying the war even to the Heights of Abraham. Santa Ana did, and would hake hade certain carrying the war even to the Heights of Abraham.

The Star's version of Gen. Jackson's views of the carrying the war even to the Heights of Abraham. The Star's version of Gen. Jackson's views of the Texas cause is quite consistent with a multitude of other artfully contrived fabrications of the same kind. Thus he is lately reported to have said to Hon. H. G. Burton, formerly a member of Congress from North Carolina, and more recently Governor of that State, that he must have Texas, cost what it would; that if 10,000 men would not get it, 100-000 should; and that he would make the said Hon. H. G. Burton the first Governor of the new Territory. These and a thousand other mischievous falsehoods have been made with ease by the speculators and their agents, but happily Gen. Jackson's letter to Governor Cannon, which we noticed on Saturday, gives the lie to them all, unless we believe him to be a political hypocrite like Queen Elizabeth, which we do not choose to do. We can tell the Star, however, that Gen. Jackson has said to a gentleman of this city, that Texas could not be added to this Union as a slaveholding State, or rather States, without ultimately dissolving it, by giving an undue influence to the slave interests in Congress, and still more formidably arraying the South against the North.'

Will you have any more, neighbor? We have it

The editor of the Kennebec Journal exposes the political profligacy of the Augusta Age, in regard to the Texas question, in the following style:

Looking back, 'Age after Age,' until Aug. 11. 1843, we find the Age of that date saying in a leading article, headed 'The admission of Texas.'

THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS.—The latest and most shallow of the humbugs ever gotten up by the Federal presses at the North, to frighten the abolitionists 'from their propriety,' and induce them to join the federal ranks, is the bug bear about the join the lederal ranks, is the bug bear about the admission of Texas. They represent that a secret, systematic and thorough organization of effort on the part of the slaveholding States, is now on foot, for the admission of Texas into the Union, and that the attempt to carry the project into effect will be made at the ensuing session of Congress. To defeat this alleged design, they call loudly upon the abolitionists to join them in electing federal and defeating depressions of the contract of the contrac feating democratic congressmen—the former of whom, they assert, will oppose, and the latter favor, Texas' admission. Stupendous as is the plot itself, it is not more so than the discovery of its existence!

And again, in the same article, after ridiculing the idea that any party in the Northern States will ever be in favor of annexation, or even that a large portion of the South will be, the Age concludes:

'As to the general question of the annexation of Texas, a diversity of sentiment naturally enough exists, between the southern and more northern portions of the Union. Inhabited for the most part by ions of the Union. Inhabited for the most part by emigrants from the Southern States, situated in near proximity with them, and united by the bonds of a free and more extended intercourse, it is not singular that a closer sympathy should exist between Texas and those particular States, than between the former and the more remote and northern portions of the Union. And it is by no means remarkable that this connection and this sympathy should beget the derire for its annexation—a desire so strong and absorbing, in a few instances, perso strong and absorbing, in a few instances, per-haps, as to overlook the best interests of the Union, and, which impelled by an over-eagerness for its gratification, would possibly hazard its permanency.'

Again, Aug. 25th, 1843, in reply to the Journal, which had stated that 'the chances were altogether in favor of the admission of Texas, and the extension of slavery to the Rio Grande, if not to California,' we are told by this same Age:

'Does not the above sentence betray symptoms of insanity? Does any man in his senses believe we are on the high road to such extensive territowe are on the high road to such extensive territorial conquest and dominion? Point to the signs of the times which bode these events. Where are our armies, our fleets, our generals, and our commanders, that are to be employed in the prosecution of this great expedition of the subjugation of republics, countries and provinces so vast? Is it to be believed that the next Congress will dare authorize expected like this? Or is some hold adventure at the head of a formidable army of volunteers, from the United States, to conquer the country in his victorious course towards the Pacific, and finally plant the 'stars and stripes' of his country upon the banks of the Rio Grande, and the heights of California?

We might multiply extracts of a like character but we forbear. It was not two years ago that the Age published and approved a Resolution of the following import, passed at a Congressional Dis-trict Convention of its friends, August 25th, 1843;

Resolved, That the impropriety and inexpediency of the annexation of Texas to the United States op-poses insuperable objections to its admission into the Union; and that the silly representations of federal presses, that the Democratic party are in alliand with the slave power of the south, in a systematic design to effect the admission of Texas, is entirely unsupported by any facts, or by the slightest indi-cation in any quarter, giving such a supposition the unsupported by any facts, or by the singulest indi-cation in any quarter, giving such a supposition the appearance of truth, and is therefore a wilful and deliberate fabrication of the federal party for base and partizan purposes.—Age, Aug. 25th, 1843.

How does the editor like these scraps from the history of his paper? How can any one tell six months hence what his course and that of his par-ty may be? How do we know but what, ere long, and his friends may be found, instead of recor mending ice-water and a cold retreat to the stead fast opponents of Texas, entreating them as they value the 'best interests of the Union,' and its 'perthe consummation of the iniquity? We think the editor of the Age, if he does not wish the whiffling shuffling, inconsistent course which his paper h pursued held up to the public, had better kee

We put such articles as the following on r cord,-written to propitiate a pro-slavery public sen timent,-for present edification and future reference.

#### From the Providence Journal. THE UNION. To the Editor of the Journal:

In your paper of Friday last, I found an article of yours in relation to certain anti-slavery pledges which are in circulation, prefaced by the following remarks:-

'The violence of political abolition, which never fails to defeat its own ends, has manifested itself the form of open and avowed treason. The fol-lowing pledges have been circulated in Maine, and are placed in some of the abolition papers.' Now, will you do the thing that is fair, and let

your readers know the truth? for there is a great degree of blindness on the part of many person regard to the abolition cause. The following may have a tendency to remove some of this blind ess and ignorance.

1. The abolitionists in this country

into two parties; one of which is the Liberty party, including the political abolitionists; and the other is the Garrison party, so called, composed of those

who are opposed to political abolition.

2. It is the latter class who are circulating these pledges—those who are opposed to political abolition—and for you to charge these pledges upon the political abolitionists is both unfair and unjust, for they have nothing to do with them; and instead of the place to the political abolitions. pledging themselves not to vote for such candi-dates as the pledge describes, they are doing what they can, not only to vote for such candidates themselves, but to get others to do the same.

It is surprising how unfair the political papers of the land are in charging disunion upon the Liberty party, when they know, or ought to know, that is chargeable on the other class, known as the Gar

The Liberty party men go for the Union—but they also go for the peaceful and constitutional re-moval of slavery, and the way proposed to effect this is 'by repealing all legislation, and discontinuing all action in favor of slavery, at home and abroad; by prohibiting the practice of slaveholding in all places of exclusive national jurisdiction, in the District of Columbia, in American vessels upon the seas, in forts, arsenals and navy yards; by forbidding the employment of slaves upon any publi work; by adopting resolutions in Congress, ing that slaveholding in all States created national territories is unconstitutional, and recom-mending to the others the immediate adoption of measures for its extinction within their respective limits; and by electing and appointing to publ stations, such men, and only such men, avow these principles, and who will hone out these measures.

## THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.

The treaty between Great Britain and Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade has expired by limitation. The British Government nevertheless has avowed its determination to treat as pirates all Brazilians hereafter engaged in the slave trade.— The following extract from Lord Aberdeen's de spatch on the subject, will be read with interest:

'It is unhappily notorious that vessels intended for 'It is unhappily notorious that vessels intended for the slave trade are fitted out almost daily in the ports of Brazil; that of the slave ships met within the African seas, three-fourths are under the Imperi-al flag, or are prosecuting the trade on account of Brazilian subjects; that along the southern coast of the empire there is scarcely a creek, where a landing is practicable, which has not become known as a resort and refuge to slavedealers; that the importa-tion of human beings as slaves into Brazil for from tion of human beings as slaves into Brazil, far from being discountenanced as a violation of the law and being disconnenanced as a violation of the law and treaty, is favored by the local authorities, and that even in the legislative assemblies the trade is avowed as one, in respect to which, it is necessary, or even becoming, that the Government should keep the faith of 'heir treaties with Great Britain.'

From the Covenanter. THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The moral character of the United States Cons tution, and the propriety of voting and holding of-fice under it, are, just now, extensively called in question. Men of various, and, in some, perhaps many, respects opposite opinions on other points, agree in the, that it is wrong to give a voluntary agree in this, that it is wrong to give a voluntary and active support to the government, as it is at present constituted. That thinking and conscientious men have taken this ground, is not so much a matter of wonder, as that they have been so long in coming to this conclusion. That a Constitution containing provisions so flagrantly in opposition to the law of God and the dictates of common humanity, in regard to the rights of man, should, for nearly half a century, have received the hearty and nearly unanimous support of the professed friends of therty, and especially of the disciples of Christ, and that it is still so generally approbated, presents a

We proceed to mention a second reason to disconrage from voting under the present system, namely, those who hold office will generally employ their influence in upholding slavery. We do not now inquire what are the provisions of the Constitution on this subject. That we purpose to do hereafter, in detail. We begin by asking, what has been the actual operation of the system? What has been the actual operation of the system? What has been the result of the votes cast during the last sixty years? We know that in some of the States, have been enacted manumitting the slaves formerly the state of the country is unfavorable to vital godliness. However, many good men have long been indifferent to the exercise of the right of suffrage, and have of the country is unavorable to vital godlines have been enacted manumitting the shaves formerly found in them. New-York, Pennsylvania, and lately, New-Jersey, with some other smaller States, have emancipated their slaves. This is well. But, looking at it in the light of all the facts, what is it? Nothing—less than nothing. A few slaves have been freed from their chains in the North, while the fetters have been freed from their chains in the North, while the fetters have been freed from their chains in the North, while the fetters have been fastened, during the same period, upon hundreds of thousands in the South; and these fetters rivetted by northern as well as souththeir votes, take no part in the primary and nominating assemblies where many of these iniquities are perpetrated.

That we do not exaggerate the irreligious influence of an active co-operation in civil affairs as conducted in the United States, is fully proved from the country to protect slavery and the domestic slave-trade; by the slave laws of the District of Columbia; by supporting pro-slavery men and slaveholders as candidates for office; the whole mass of voters in the United States, is fully proved from the condition of the churches since the last great contest. They are all complaining of great spiritual declension. The Spirit of God, they say, has withdrawn from them. On this point we quote the

officers and courts, upon whom does this guilt and infamy of enchaining their fellow-men lie? Upon the official functionaries alone? Or upon the oters also by whom they are put into office? The con-stable arrests, the judge decides, the claimant drags away his victim. Who invested that constable away his victim. Who invested that constable—that judge, with his official station? Whose agents are they? They are the agents of the voter. He may indeed keep his own hands free from the ini-quity of actually binding the emancipated slave, and driving him back to accumulated wretchedness, but can he purge his conscience of the deed, done as it is by an officer whom he has appointed to do, when regularly called upon, this very thing? Nor will it relieve the voting community from guilt to take this barbarous business out of the hands of the state of-ficers, and confine it to the authorities of the general government; for these also are the agents of the people. How many thousands have been already so returned, who can tell? They and their children have been enslaved by the voters of the North—many of them professed Christian voters, and against them their wrongs cry for vengeance.

The whole country knows of the Missouri Compromise of 1821, by which the South agreed to

draw a line thirty-six degrees north latitude, be-yond which slavery should never afterwards be per-mitted to exist, provided it should be no obstacle to the admission of States lying south of this limit. We are aware that this measure was earnestly and sincerely opposed by the majority of the North. But is that opposition sustained? Only as done. Since that time, the whole till the deed was done. Since that time, the whole country—all its voters have quietly, if not content-edly acquiesced, and three slave States have since been admitted almost without opposition or inquiry: act of emancipation. states and carried out the compromise of 1821, and extended almost indefinitely the domain of slavery? Christian voters! Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Secession voters! And the same work is now going on in the case of Texas by the votes with others of these same professors.

The table flag of the United States covers the domain of slavery?

The position of these advocates of universal respectively.

mestic slave trade—that its forces have been employed in behalf of slavery, and that they are liable ployed in behalf of slavery, and that they are liable to be so employed every day, all must grant: whether constitutionally or not, is for the present argument unimportant. Whose is this flag? Whose forces are thus employed? They all belong to the extremely flattering to self-love. They criticise all voters of the country. And all the protection envoters of the country. And all the protection enjoyed by this infamous system of oppression, and the infamous system of oppression, and the infamous system of the work of the unthinking) a superior wisdom to all. They are men who stand upon a hill at safe distance from the field of battle and criticise inrough their philosophical telescopes the movements of the simple fellows who endure all the sweat, and dust, are now, as really engaged in defending the dealers in human blood against righteous retribution, and enabling them to carry on their work of plunder in peace, as if they themselves stood by with sword and musket. What we have just said with regard to the inter-state slave-trade, applies and with still greater force to the slave laws of the District of Columbia. The voters of the nation in Congress greater force to the slave laws of the Dongress Columbia. The voters of the nation in Congress assembled by their representatives, directly make or perpetuate in that district, laws creating, protections are not only the holding of slaves, but ing and fostering not only the holding of sla their barter and sale, to such an extent that this centre of our land of boasted liberty has become the

reproach even of tyrants.

And, finally, slaveholders and pro-slavery men have received almost the universal suffrages of the people of this great commonwealth. For example, in the last presidential campaign, the two leading candidates for office were both slaveholders. The uccessful candidate, Mr. Polk, was nominated by the South as a man devoted to southern measures and institutions, and was voted for as such by the What mind so unreasonable as to desire a more sarty, Mr. Clay, is not only a slaveholder, but is ledged to oppose any scheme of emancipation, impediate or gradual. For the one or the other of uses men, bound and pledged to slaveholding destoism, the great majority of professed Christians in the context their sorts.

With some limitations we might have referred, in illustration of our assertion, to the candidates for all other offices, and particularly those belonging to the general government; for the great majority—indeed, in most parts of the country, nearly all—active indifferent to the wrongs of the slave, or known advocates of slavery. But whatever their private views may be, the great mass of office holders have heretofore sustained by their official acts, and will do so in future, the rights, as they are higher here of the present of the slaves of

what hope then does any citizen entertain, that by voting with either of the great parties, the Whig or the Democratic, he can do aught but support slavery? Is not Henry Clay a slaveholder, and pledged enemy of emancipation, still the idol of that party? Is it not their desire and intention, if possible, to try his fortunes once more as a candidate for the presidential chair? And as to the Democratic party, so called, whilst it follows, as it certainly will, without an almost miraculous regeneration, its present leaders, who looks for any thing else than tis continued and entire subserviency to the slave interest? They take good care to have what has elsewhere been called 'the right sort of men.' And if one like John P. Hale of New-Hampshire, who forsook his party on the Texas question, prefers the rights of man and the interests of his country to the beheats of party, he is discarded without mercy of lope. What has been, will be. And all who exercise in these connexions the elective franchise will inevitably become implicated in the monstrous evils, what shall we say of the Liberty party, which has raised the standard and proclaimed a political warfare against slavery? Which stands pledged to repeal all pro-slavery laws, to withhold all countenance and support from slavery, and to employ, if it attain to power, all the energies of the government

on behalf of the liberties of the enslaved? Of this party we now say in general terms—reserving how ever the greater part of our evidence to another oc casion—that to accomplish their designs in the way they propose, they must first perjure themselves for they must swear to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution regarding the suppression of domestic insurrections, the surrender of fugitive players for the care aware that they are believed. domestic insurrections, the surrender of fugitive slaves, &c. We are aware that they are laboring with great zeal and no little talent to remove this fatal objection to their plan. But all is utterly unavailing. If we do not greatly underrate the intelligence and honesty of our countrymen, they will never succeed by their sorry attempts at strict construction, by their pitful evasions, by their palpable misrepresentations, by their manifest concealment of the truth, if not something worse, in convincing any considerable number of them that the Constitution does not contain pro-slavery provisions, and any considerable number of them that the Constitu-tion does not contain pro-slavery provisions, and that the President and other officers are not swort liberty, and especially of the disciples of Christ, and that it is still so generally approbated, presents a most remarkable example of judicial infatuation. Were there no specific objections arising from the provisions of the Constitution itself to the exercise of the elective franchise, the Christian should be deterred, as it seems to us, by other considerations from taking part in the movements of the various political parties which rage and rule, in turn, in this republic.

We proceed to mention a second reason to discourage from voting under the present system, namely, those who hold office will generally employ

lies, slanders, bribery and fraud which have soften characterized them. Hence many who castheir votes, take no part in the primary and nominary

men and slaveholders as candidates for office; the whole mass of voters in the United States have given, and are now giving their strength to the maintenance and defence of that system of robbery, oppression, and moral pollution—American Slavery.

When a fugitive is sent back through the state officers and courts, upon whom does this guilt and officers and courts, upon whom does this guilt and sion is in very many of the reports, ascribed to the great political excitement which pervaded the country previous to the late presidential election—in view of which fact, the Assembly feel themselves called upon to say, that while it is the right and duty of the members of our churches to participate with their fellow-citizens in the election of our civil rulers, it is manifestly their duty as Christians to exercise their elective franchise in such a manner as not to interrupt their communion with God, or diminish their zeal for the salvation of souls.' Sim-ilar lamentations are uttered by other denominations, and their declensions also ascribed in part to the same cause. With the concluding exhortation of the second paragraph of the above, we cordially agree, though we are unable to perceive how it can be available under a Constitution in which God is not so much as named, and which makes no pro-vision for any efforts to advance his glory. We think that the Christian's communion with God must necessarily be interrupted when he gots, in company with God's enemies, to a place from which men have endeavored to shut out God.

# UNIVERSAL REFORM.

Ever since the contest between the good and bad angels of society began, there has been a class of minds which receives the truths of reform meta-physically, but finds it infinitely easier and mere convenient to keep its enthusiasm ready molten in the form of theory, than allow it to run into and acquiesced, and three slave States have since admitted almost without opposition or inquiry: or them with the express provision in their titutions, that the Legislature shall not pass an of emancipation. Who have admitted these s and carried out the compression of 1921. harden in any of the thousand moulds of action

the suit of these same professors.

That the flag of the United States covers the dosestic slave trade—that its forces have been emposition of these advocates of universal to form is a peculiarly agreeable one. It is easy, in a social point of view, because the world has no quarticle with the product of these advocates of universal to form is a peculiarly agreeable one. It is easy, in a social point of view, because the world has no quarticle with its product of these advocates of universal to form is a peculiarly agreeable one. It is easy, in a social point of view, because the world has no quarticle with its product of these advocates of universal to form is a peculiarly agreeable one. It is easy, in a social point of view, because the world has no quarticle with the position of these advocates of universal to form is a peculiarly agreeable one.

one of that 'parmaceti' fellow who so bitterly inflamed the gall of honest Hotspur.

But whatever may be the speculative methods proposed by these social hydropathists (who would cure all the existing evils of society by throwing cold water upon the efforts of practical reformers their real system always resolve itself into nothin more than a new application of that ingeni ceipt for the recovery of lost sheep, invented by 'little Bopeep' in the nursery-rhyme:—

Little Bopeep has lost his sheep, And how do you think he'll find 'em? Let 'em alone, and they'll all come home, Wagging their tails behind 'em.' What mind so unreasonable as to desire a mor

is land cast their votes.

With some limitations we might have referred, in

We must begin somewhere. While more far-seeing minds are drawing plans for a great campaign, and concerting measures for the defeat of sin in one great overthrow; surely he is doing no harm (call him guerilla warrior if you will) who storms a single citadel and takes from the enemy the prestige of hitherto uninterrupted victory. There are evils in our midst as bad, perhaps worse, than Southern slavery. Why, then, attack that, and leave these unmolested? Because in attacking that, we are also attacking these; because the human race is essentially one, and a disease in one place prevents health in all the rest, and because we can more easily ally one, and a disease in one place prevents hearing in all the rest, and because we can more easily rouse men's attention to so barbarous and gross a perversion of right. He is no true Abolitionist who

perversion of right. He is no true Abolitionist who can look approvingly, or even silently, upon any fetter; who is not outspoken and faithful in his testimony against every wrong and every vice.

If we devote our greatest energies to awaken men to the horror of slavery, we are using the best means to make them universal reformers. Truth will never rest satisfied with a corner of the heart; she will have all or none. 'The man whom we have induced to enlist in the crusade against slavery, finds that all other evils are the natural allies and abettors of that, and sees himself drawn up against the united front of all. The Anti-Slavery movement in America is at once an example and a proof of this. Begun with no aim beyond the extinction of chattel slavery, it gradually discovered itself at odds with war, with the system of free-labor, (so called,) with the enslavement of women, with the

#### WAR WITH MBXICO

The schooner Relampago arrived at New Orlean from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 7th instant. The following communications from the Minister of War and Marine of Mexico indicate that war is almost inevitable. One thing is certain-if war ensues, there is no attribute of the Almighty that can take sides' with the United States.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE. SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR.-The United States have consumms

decree which declares the annexation of the de-partment of Texas to that Republic.

The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and
Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without
making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be

With this object, the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of be-

communicate to Congress the declaration of war. communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation, and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter distribut, mirabile dictu, they have never since been aware regard of all the guaranties recognized in this cuthened age.
You will readily appreciate the importance of this

unit aggressions.
I am directed by the provincial President to en-

The government is occupied in covering the dif-

ferent points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means, so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sucred to those whose glory it will be to defend the sucred to t rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate this for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty.-Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE. This circular to the authorities subordinate to this

ing the deserters and recruits for the army, have not motives are unquestionably lofty and humane; bu produced the effects which his Excellency the President ad interim desired, as the Governors have not been able to gather a number of men oy any a hook, and that one cannot play with him as with a means adequate to the wants of the army, his Exrotton wood the materiel, to enable the different depart nts to the maleriel, to enable the different departments to furnish their quota and complete the contingent of furnish their quota and complete the contingent of froops required by the decrees of the 29th of December, 1843, and the 2d of July, 1844; for although the supreme government has not exacted with punctuality the complement from these departments, she now sees herself under the necessity of doing so, for the war which she wages against the United States, the perfidy and treachery of which power has put her in possession of a part of this Republic.

This pamphlet proves one thing very conclusively, that there can be 'so usion with state the sacrifice of all the principles of justice, thumanity, and sound government. This momentous truth we are endeavoring to impress upon the public mind with all assiduity.

The work under review comprises thirteen chapters, treating on as many different topics. We give them in their order. I. What is Law? II. Written the contributions. III. The Colonial Charters. IV.

lency the following, to be used as occasion may re-

God and Liberty—July 16, 1845. Garcia Conde,
Most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations
and Police. Transmit to the authorities depending upon your department.

Most Excellent Senor .- It being necessary that the ed to be a natural principle-one necessarily resultroops of the line should cover the frontiers of the Republic, and march toward Texas to conquer that department now usurped by the United States, his excellency the President ad interim has commanded me to transmit you this note to excite the zeal and president of the Compress, that they are the states and have the president and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the s

and to sustain rights, violated by a nation which re-fuses to acknowledge them, and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which it most undoubtedly

God and Liberty! Mexico, July 16, 1845.
GARCIA CONDE.

The New Orleans Picavune savs-

All the Mexican vessels now in port bave obtain-

goes, the Mexican Consul for this city, who we understand has closed his official relations with this country, and will leave in the Relampago, next Sat-

'In this great and free country, every white man

We can't consider this an improvement on the parallel statement in the Declaration of Independence, but it is worth something. The Constitution of that fountain of pure Democracy, Old Virginia, gives it the lie, however, in several instances.—N. Y. Tribut c.

# THE LIBERATOR.

## BOSTON, AUGUST 22, 1845.

SLAVERY UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The Unconstitutionality of Stavery. By Lysander Spooner. Boston: Published by Bela Marsh, No. 25, Cornhill—1845.' pp. 156.

This is a large, handsomely printed, and tersely written pamphlet, the object of which is fully dis closed in its title page. Its author is somewhat wide-

itself at odds with war, with the system of free-labor, (so called.) with the enslavement of women, with the church, in short, with the Christianity of the nine-teenth century. It found it impossible to apply Christianity to practice in one direction alone, and it became in the truest sense the apostle of Jesus. No wonder that the Scribes, and Pharisees, and Levites, stand apart from this holy movement. For centuries to come, the disciples of Christ must be known by the heavy cross they bear; yet, noble band of martyrs, despair not,—already the mountain-peaks of the horizon are becoming visible in the growing dawn! prove, that slavery has no legal existence in this country, and that the Constitution is, and was in-tended to be by the people of the United States, an anti-slavery instrument, giving freedom to all who from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 7th instant. This is the latest intelligence received from Mexico. The following communications from the Minister of West and Mexico of Mexico indicate that were in all the supreme Court, and all,—ever since the adoption of the Constitution, in supposing that it gives counte nance and aid to slavery, as a State institution, some of its provisions!

In view of the rise and progress of slavery in this

country, -the facts of history, -the action of the government and courts,—the unanimous concurrence of the people in giving extension and protection to the d the perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the slave system, by allowing the foreign slave trade to be prosecuted for twenty years after the adoption of the Constitution, by refusing to this hour to succor fugi tive slaves on any part of the American soil, by su pressing slave insurrections, and by allowing a slave-holding oligarchy in Congress,—he must be a bold man, to say the least, who dares to argue the seal from the bond,' or, rather, who flatly denies that the bond has any seal, and who assumes to demonstrate mg received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will to-morrow communities to Congress the declaration of war in order to effect a union of the States! They incompanies to the congress the declaration of war in order to effect a union of the States! that, for nearly three score years and ten, slavery has in order to effect a union of the States! tended, it seems,-if Mr. Spooner is right,-utterly

It may not be a difficult task to prove, from the let subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command to march toward any point which may require protection against these most slavery; but the question, we apprehend, will be one of fact, rather than of legal acumen or of verbal criti-I am directed by the provincial President to en-join upon you as general-in-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexishall be denied by the only authoritative expounder of

As, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution such a construction of that instrument as is now given it by Mr. Spooner, would, beyond all denial, have prevented a union of the States; so, a similar construction at the present time is, assuredly, nothing more nor less than an immediate dissol

the American Union.

To what purpose, therefore, Mr. Spooner has expended his time and strength, we are at a loss to per-Most excellent Senor:—As my notes of the 30th March and the 7th of April of this year, concerning the faultless, as a merely legal effort; his the he will find that leviathan cannot be drawn out with

This pamphlet proves one thing very conclusively,

His Excellency the President ad interim requires Constitutions. III. The Colonial Charters. IV. that your Excellency inform the Governors of the necessity which exists of detailing the number of men, so highly necessary to fill the ranks of the army, and to excite the zeal and patriotism of the authorities, that their preparations may be so effectual as to fulfill the desires of the Government, and prevent the dignity of the nation from being in any manner compromised.

Constitutions. III. The Colonial Charters. IV. Colonial Statutes. V. The Declaration of Independence. VI. The State Constitutions of 1789—(meaning of the word 'Free.') VII. The Articles of Constitutions of the United Statutes. IX. The Intentions of the Convention. X. The Practice of the Government. XI. The Understanding of the People. XII. The State Constitutions. manner compromised.

I have the honor to communicate to your Exceltions of 1845. XIII. The Children of Slaves are born standing of the People. XII. The State Constitu

The first chapter, defining what is, and what is no non-resistance, as maintained by us. Law is describme to transmit you this note to excite the zeal and patriotism of the Governors, that they place under arms in their respective districts, all the force which can be collected in defence of the laws, to be ready to serve as a safeguard of their respective departments, according to the decree of the 4th of June of this year, and the regulation of the 7th inst.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Governors this supreme resolution, and will inform them of the obligations under which the citizens are to contribute to the defence of their country, and to sustain rights, violated by a nation which rethose clauses of the Constitution, which give strength and succor to slavery, are to be trampled under for On this point we accept Mr. Spooner's illustration :will, or fall in the struggle.

She will not consent to give up one half of her territory from the base fear of losing the other. Hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be devoted to this important object, your Excellency will please to accept Mr. Spooner's illustration:—If two individuals for two sections of a nation lenter that a contract to commit trespass, theft, robbery or murder upon a third, the contract is unlawful and void, simply because it is a contract to violate natural justice, or men's natural rights. We also agree with him to this extent:—'No oaths, which judicial or him to this extent:- 'No oaths, which judicial of other officers may take, to carry out and support an To the most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign unlawful contract or constitution of government, are Relations and Police. oaths, and it is criminal to fulfil them.' James G. Birney and John Pierpont deny that 'it is immoral to the exception of the schooner Relampago.

This vessel will await the pleasure of Mr. Aranright, and they are wrong. right, and they are wrong. What, then, is the real question at issue? It i

not whether an immoral requirement is to be obeyed nor whether it is right to swear to do that which w Men's Address,' enunciates this axiom:

"In this greet and for a whether it is a self-evident truth that all nor whether the words slaves, negroes, persons of African descent, slavery, and the slave trade, are contained in the U.S. Constitution; nor whether the entire phraseology of that instrument, by the or dinary rules of interpretation, is not compatible with universal freedom; nor whether the people have not agreed to abide by the U. S. Constitution as the para-

mount law of the land. But it is, whether ple who adopted the Constitution knew what they le who adopted the Constitution knew what they were doing; whether they intended to make it the cause and occasion of immediate emancip whether, as a matter of contract or compromise be-tween States or Colonies hitherto isolated and independent, it was not intelligently understood and to pendent, it said as giving a certain security to the very, so long as any one State might incline to cling to that nefarious system; whether the same obliga-tions are not imposed by it now, as at the time of i

To say that the language of the Constitution friendly to freedom, is nothing. To say that if it was designed to engraft slavery on that instrume designed to engrant stavery on that instrument, the design was frustrated by a lack of precision in the language em ployed, is nothing. To say that the in framers of the Constitution are no obligatory on the people, is nothing. But to say that the people knew and believed, that the adoption of the Constitution would be a proclamation of liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants there. of; to say that they did not mean, in good faith, a the condition of union between the free and the slave States, to grant permission to slaveholder to seize their fugitive slaves in any part of the republic to represent three-fifths of their slave population in Congress-to carry on the foreign slave trade for twenty years under the national flag-to invoke the aid of the general government, in case of servile in surrections; this, surely, is to utter a bold word, ta to give the lie to a myriad of facts which can a no re be rationally disputed, than the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, or the existence of the republic

Fact is to be preferred to logic; intention is migh tier than legal interpretation; the people knew to what they were giving their assent, and no doubt prevailed on the subject, either at the east or west, eith at the north or south. We have not time to examine, in our present num.

ber, Mr Spooner's reasoning in regard to the lan-guage of the Constitution. We admit it to be ingenious-perhaps, as an effort of logic, unanswerable but as a matter of fact, it makes no impression upon us. To his confident assertion, that it is palpably a mere begging of the whole question in favor of sh very, to say that the Constitution intended to sance tion it, we as confidently reply, that what is demon stratea by innumerable historical facts is not gratei tously assumed. Ever since the adoption of the Constitution, have not the parties to it understood it to mean precisely the same thing, in regard to what are called its compromises? Was not the slave trade prosecuted for twenty years-have not fugitive slaves been delivered up to their masters—has not a slave representation been allowed in Congress—have not the slave insurrections been suppressed by the national arm-on the ground of constitutional obligation and good faith, and as a condition of the union of the States? If all this has been a delusion, how has it happened? Did the people believe that the had abolished slavery constitutionally in 1787, and then proceed at once to uphold it in an unconstitu-tional manner? Did they mean one thing, and de another? Who begs the question in this con sy? Of what avail are 'words, words, words,' how ver carefully selected or forcibly applied, against the known will, purpose and action of the people, a masse, for seventy years?

Mr. Spooner asks- Why do not men say distinct ly, that the Constitution did sanction slavery, instead f saying that it intended to sanction it? do not say that the Constitution intended to author ize Congress ' to coin money,' but that it did autho ize them to coin it'-&c. &c. The reason of the difference is too well understood, to require an special explanation. With regard to slavery, the compromises in the Constitution were designedly en pressed in ambiguous language, for very shame; but he meaning of that language, though artfully con cealed from the eye of the transatlantic world, wa known and endorsed (not, however, without son twinges of conscience) by the American people s

making some concessions to the slave power.
License they meant when they cried liberty No matter what were the words of the bargain what was the bargain itself? Nothing more, nothin less, than 'a covenant with death and an agreeme We have no room to extend our remarks.

Spooner's pamphlet may be obtained at 25 Cornh Its ability, and the importance of the subject on wh it treats, will doubtless secure for it a wide circul tion and a careful perusal.

## UNIVERSAL REFORM

the Pennsylvania Freeman, is so timely, replete with good sense, and strictly philosophical, that we he it will not escape the notice of any of our read When we announce that it is from the pen of Jam Russell Lowell, it will be perused by many as a malter of nersonal interest. It administers a wholeson rebuke to those who stand aloof from every specifi effort to redeem the world, because it does not clude every thing else under the sun; and who cla to be able to go for the whole, while they are unable or unwilling to endure any of the parts. We men begin somewhere,' is a common sense view of the matter. 'Every man to his tools,' is another. The the anti-slavery cause is something more than 'frag mentary,'-that it is far-reaching and world-embn ing,-that it is the most practical as well as the mightiest reform in our land, -- is demonstrated by myriad of facts. It is rocking a corrupt Church, is shaking an oppressive State, to their overthrough and gloriously preparing the way for the triumph universal liberty, and the spread of universal reform

## FREE TRADE.

On our first page is a letter to Mrs. Chapman from E. S. Abdy of London, respecting the Anti-Com Law League and American Slavery. James Haugh ton of Dublin, has announced, through the media of the Liberator, his withdrawal from the League, of account of its 'friendly and flattering letters' and gifts to those two great foes of freedom, George Me Duffie and John C. Calhoun; and Mr. Abdy has proved himself equally faithful and prompt in cess to be a member of the same, for the same reason. will be remembered that of all English travelled who have visited our country, Mr. Abdy stands with out a rival for the interest he manifested in the astslavery cause, (then in its infancy,) and his course in declaring his uncompromising hostility to slaver, and his sympathy with the proscribed abolitionists. He has ever since been as true as the needle to the pole. We honor him still more highly for protesting against the extraordinary and degrading course putsued by the League, in the case above stated. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the supposition, the men who advocate perpetual slavery can be the resi friends of free trade. What McDuffie and Calhous mean by free trade is, a free market abroad for the cotton, and freedom to traffic without hindrance is slaves and the souls of men!

## THE COVENANTER.

We have received the first number of a monthly periodical, published in Philadelphia, entitled 'The Covenanter, devoted to the principles of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and edited by James M. Willson, assisted by able contributors. This number is marked by dignity, courage and talent. We have copied from it an admirable article on 'The Elective Franchise,' which makes clean work of political as tion under the present blood-stained Constitution of the United States; though the Covenanters do not occupy the ground of non-resistance. Their fidelity to the anti-slavery cause is worthy of all praise, and their willingness to deprive themselves of what are usually regarded as great and precious privileges, for conscience sake, is a rare trait of character in this

A TRIUMPH Never have we been n trengthened in purpose Slavery Society, which county, on the 11th, 12th present surpassed the for moral worth and ind ment and sterling indepe ering we have yet seen large proportion were Fr. much of the pristine spile is estimated that between persons were present, a

four hundred rehicles a

there were also some six back! The question wh

WHOLE NO

terest, and drew togeth for discussion in the p resolutions, (which were meeting last year, for fi and occupied almost the 1. Resolved, That we he United States Const with oppression, virtue, the slaveholders shall c quiring the sending back lage, and in other way ghteous system.
2. Resolved, That th

ontrary to the law of G sion and all alliance wit legally binding; nor have or to promise that we w parties to the compact o 3. Resolved, That ve or swearing to support is a party to the compact, latter giving expressly a nents in these, as in all 4. Resolved, That d bereafter to amend the

its immoral provisions, promise to obey it mean 5. Resolved, That, in i seems to us inconsiste dectrine of the immoral any office which require stitution, or to vote und Those who took part Burleigh, Joseph C. Ha W. L. Garrison, C. L. \_ Webster. Those were Thomas Earle, Go son, and Thomas Cave immediate emancipat the occasion. Tellers stood-four hundred an

But-a long article in DEPARTURE OF I JAMES N. BU HUTCHI

and one hundred and ei

overwhelming majority,

muscle, the life and pov

These widely known eft us on Saturday last Liverpool. Heaven give ous passage, and grant the course of the next ials, no letters of intro the Atlantic. Their na known by all in Englan take any interest in the or who are familiar with musical world. Their will be kind, cordial, en they are deserving of th pitality of our British f great multitude also, to twelvemonth; but, rem the world,' and that the if possible, more active

are reconciled to the se ensation, we opine, bet We arrived from our in season to bid them for mence her pathless deep. At the suggestion by us all, when the g sweet home,' with dee and as the last strain sounded, and, giving a bade each other adieu. Douglass was his wavin Soon may he stand, w on a soil which cannot people, who neither der ount of the comple:

Creator to bestow on h On Friday evening, a ic meeting was held Lynn, which was add and others, and at which their inimitable strains resolutions, offered by I by acclamation : Resolved, As the ser the inhabitants of Lynr to our esteemed fellow and James N. Buffum-

England has brought t gether-our heartiest g sue of their journey. Resolved, That we Frederick Douglass, wh from slavery, should be the Old World, our uns of life, and to the deep regarded by every frie

Resolved, Also, that as on this occasion our Hutchinson Family'-f it no small honor that th men poured into our he numerable friends of h country, in at once reg are to leave us, and cor she is about to receive an accession to their n

EF Alluding to the N. Y. Courier and Enquestion of a beloved and down their spirits, that they should sing no mothe remainder of their and afficted parents. Would not long do with they were again welcon and other of our large for England, and will can affectionate regarding the spirits of t

Sevet have we been more cheered in spirit, or me thered in purpose, than in attending the recent neeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Antipar meeting Society, which was held in Kennett, Chester pery souther 11th, 12th and 13th inst. The number t surpassed the most sanguine expectations, emstituted a body of men and women, which, wal worth and indomitable zeal, clear discernand sterling independence, exceeds every gathg se have yet seen in our cause. Of these, a reproportion were Friends, or 'Hicksite Quakers,' show the garb of sect sits loosely, and who have h of the pristine spirit of Quakerism about them. restimated that between two and three thousand some sere present, some coming fifty, sixty, and ven a hundred miles. A friend of ours counted over hundred rehicles at one time on the ground : were also some sixty or seventy men on horse-The question which created this unusual inures, and drew together this immense concourse, and to the Dissolution of the Union. It came up for discussion in the presentation of the following ons, (which were laid over at the Norristown nering last year, for final action on this occasion,) at occupied almost the entire time and attention of

Resolved, That we are constrained to regard to United States Constitution as an unholy league hoppression, virtually pledging the strength of whole nation to the defence of slavery as long as slaveholders shall choose to demand its aid, rearing the sending back of runaway slaves to bonand in other ways helping to sustain the un-

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Resolved, That the provisions alluded to being ary to the law of God, which condemns oppreson and all alliance with it, are neither morally nor gally binding; nor have we any right to obey them. promise that we will do so, or to make ourselves es to the compact of which they are an important

wearing to support it, is, in our opinion, becoming party to the compact, the former implying, and the per giving expressly a promise to obey, its requireats in these, as in all other particulars.

4 Resolved, That doing these acts with intent valuer to amend the Constitution by striking out immoral provisions, renders them none the less a se to obey it meanwhile, as it now stands.

Resolved, That, in view of these considerations, seems to us inconsistent for those who hold the etrine of the immorality of slaveholding, to take office which requires an oath to support the Contion, or to vote under it, so long as its pro-slavery

Those who took part in the affirmative were C. C. orleigh, Joseph C. Hathaway of Farmington, N. Y. L. Garrison, C. L. Remond, Henry Grew, and Webster. Those who spoke in the negative sere Thomas Earle, George Bradburn, Henry Peteron, and Thomas Cavender. All persons 'friendly mediate emancipation' were allowed to vote on occasion. Tellers were appointed, and the vote od-four hundred and forty-two in the offirmative, one hundred and eighty-eight in the negative-an whelming majority, compromising the bone and scle, the life and power of the State Society. But-a long article in our next number.

DEPARTURE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, JAMES N. BUFFUM, AND THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

These widely known and as widely beloved friends us on Saturday last, in the steamer Cambria, for rerpool. Heaven give them a speedy and prosperas passage, and grant them a safe return home in ourse of the next year! They need no credenis, no letters of introduction, on the other side of Atlantic. Their names, services and talents are known by all in England, Scotland, and Ireland, who te any interest in the cause of emancipation here, who are familiar with what is going on in the musical world. Their reception, we do not doubt, will be kind, cordial, enthusiastic. In every respect, they are deserving of the confidence, esteem and hosptality of our British friends. Sorry are we, with a wat multitude also, to part with them, even for a remonth; but, remembering that 'the field is he world," and that they are not to be idle in it, but, conciled to the separation. They will create a

sation, we opine, before their return. stream, ready in a few moments to ep. At the suggestion of Jesse, a circle was formed and as the last strain died upon the air, the bell Soon may he stand, where he has never yet stood, people, who neither despise nor persecute a man on

reator to bestow on him ! On Friday evening, a crowded and most enthusias e meeting was held in the spacious Lyceum Hall, yan, which was addressed by Douglass, Buffum id others, and at which the Hutchinsons sung in their inimitable strains; after which, the following resolutions, offered by Henry Clapp, Jr., were adopted by acclamation

Resolved, As the sense of this great gathering of he inhabitants of Lynn and vicinity, that we extend our esteemed fellow-citizens, Frederick Douglass and James N. Buffum-whose proposed departure for lagland has brought this 'uncounted multitude' to-Wher-our heartiest good wishes for a successful isor of their journey.

Resolved, That we are especially desirous that federick Douglass, who came to this town a fugitive a slavery, should bear with him to the shores of the Old World, our unanimous testimony to the fidelwith which he has sustained the various relations lite, and to the deep respect with which he is now regarded by every friend of liberty throughout our

Resolved, Also, that we rejoice to welcome among on this occasion our distinguished guests- The futchinson Family -from New-Hampshire, feeling an small honor that their farewell song should have poured into our hearts ;-and we unite with inrable friends of humanity in every part of our only, in at once regretting that our gifted friends he to leave us, and congratulating Old England that the is about to receive in their presence, so large a accession to their musical and philanthropic abil-

To Alluding to the Hutchinson vocalists, the V. Courier and Enquirer says, 'They contemplated going across the water last year; but the sudden that of a beloved and favorite brother so weighed fam their spirits, that they for some time thought they should sing an entire which they should sing a should should be should be should be sufficient to the should be y should sing no more in public, but stay at home y should sing no more in public, but stay at home it missive of their days, to comfort their aged it sillicted parents. But our music-loving public lid not long do without them, and last spring sy sees again welcomed by thousands upon thousands upon thousands of delighted and sympathizing hearers, in this, it can be sufficiently the sum of the

The Hutchinsons, whose delightful and melodious signs, drew thousands to listen to them when in the sity, have determined to venture across the Athericand warble awhile in England. Their absence the felt have but we shall have a pleasure in warpie awhile in Angiand. Their appears in here, but we shall have a pleasure in their success among the strangers they go hatanding, we would be more pleased it med at home.—U. S. Gazette.

LETTERS FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT. MAMORE COTTAGE, ROSENEATH, }
July 26, 1845. Saturday night. DEAR GARRISON:

I am on the beautiful peninsula of Roseneath, a strip of land about 7 miles long and 1 1-2 wide, running down upon the Clyde, opposite Greenock, be-tween Gare Loch and Loch Long. In a cottage of one story, in a little attic, I can stand erect in the middle of my room, but it slopes down each side, and I have to stoop low to go either way from the cen.

I have just come in from the anniversary meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, in the City tre. Have a little carpet, little wash-stand, little Hall. It would have done your heart good to hav bureau, little place to sleep in, down or close under been there. It will cheer you and all true-hearted the roof. Have a little table, in precious confusion abolitionists, when you get the proceedings, as you with books, papers, Liberators, pens, ink, blottings, will by next steamer. They will not be in print till and all the admirable disarrangements of my writing table. Have but one little sky-light window, cut out through the roof, close under which I sit and Thompson, and to me that was a drawback, as I have write to get the light, and out of which I sit and look not yet met him face to face. But Henry Vincent, off upon beautiful Gare Loch, about one mile across, Dr. Willis, and others, made up the deficiency as well and upon the bleak, desolate Highlands, a little be- as they could. youd the Loch to the east, that rise abruptly and sublimely from the western shore of Loch Lomond. I stand up, thrust my head and shoulders out of the one, even by those whom I love. I cannot help it.

and not to the support of theological abstractions, Kirk and Profession he lays on the altar of God and sectarian organizations and the priesthoods, and of Humanity, when called so to do. governments of violence and blood. The Holy? day, At 2, P. M., there was a meeting of the Glasgo the Holy? church organizations, the Holy? clergy, Female Anti-Slavery Society. You will get their the Holy? houses, Holy? governments, the Holy? army, Holy? navy, the Holy? aristocracy, Holy? they vote to send a box to the Bazaar. royalty, and Holy? national debt, are all, alike and Had you been at these meetings, you would hav equally, the deadly enemies of Christianity and Humanity. All these are alike holy and consecrated in the hearts of many in this kingdom—and these must be kept holy, whatever becomes of Man. There are exceptions; some do not regard any of them holy or sacred—who dare to think that God and man are sa- and knows man, and needs no other knowledge. The cred and inviolable-but that any human institu- spirit of Anti-Slavery-THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST, has tions may, at any time, be blotted out, as the good of been with us to-night. man requires, and that none of them, nor all of them | Wm. Smeal, John Murray, the Patons, the friend izations-these holy temples, holy pulpits, holy bands of Christianity and Humanity in America. We arrived from our Pennsylvania excursion just and gowns—these holy crowns and sceptres, with Yours, with a glad heart, sesson to bid them farewell. The noble steamer their main pillars of support, the holy gallows, holy swords, and holy guns. Every thing is mence her pathless journey across the mighty made holy but man. He alone is unholy, profane, worthless. Holy days, holy houses, holy pulpits, is all, when the gifted 'family' sung 'Home, holy gowns, holy water, holy bread, holy priests, hothome, with deep pathos and thrilling effect; ly dukes, holy kings and queens, holy sects, holy forms and ceremonies, must not be desecrated, under sunded, and, giving a final clasp of the hand, we the pains and penalties of being denounced as Infibut each other adieu. The last thing we saw of del, Non-Resistant, No-government, Jacobin, Anticularly of American slavery. We owe these artilonglass was his waving his hat to us in the distance. archist, &c.; but Man, our brother, the child of our Father, the image of our God, may be scorned, spit chiefly to you. a soil which cannot tolerate slavery, and among a upon, chained, imprisoned, scourged, cut to pieces, hung and gibbeted-all in accordance with Divine account of the complexion which it has pleased the ordination, and with love and forgiveness, and all time. Your retrospection ought on this subject to be under cover of a solemn, awful, pious prayer!!! Oh, cheering, and give you courage to go on in the good I am utterly disgusted with this pious, praying, solemn Atheism; for it is nothing less. He is the lying ers must expect the day when you will find that you atheist who says he loves God, while he hates his begin to weaken bodily—I trust not mentally—until brother. He is the hypocrite, whose heart and life say—I care not what their heads and tongues say—I care not what their heads and tongues say—I there is no God '—who claim the right to kill and article or two on this point, originating from your article or two on this point, originating from your article or two on this point, originating from your article or two on this point, originating from your article or two on this point. enslave men, and who, by person or proxy, do buy exertions. The result of your efforts is attracting and sell, shoot, stab and hang their bodies, while they European attention. 'The Times' is the leading make much ado about their love for their souls. Let God be consecrated in every heart; then let the huch do sould do not man person be consecrated and deemed inviolable. the middle ciass organ, and its ruling principle is, so

> This is the day that is called hely. Whether I have present starvation. kept the day holy, I know not, and care not. I have Our laws for the last thirty years have been made tried to keep myself holy; i. e. I have tried to do my or influenced in the making, by the Malthusian the duty. I have spent the day in my snug little attic, orists. The state of our poor is a state, as to the under my sky-light window, writing, with my books mass, of nearly semi-starvation; and cases of actual and papers all around. I have been pleading the cause of three millions of slaves in a professed free under the notice of coroners juries. and Christian land-before the priest, aristocracy, and The poor have no interest in the land in this cou QUEEn-ridden people of Scotland and England. But try, and the aristocracy who originally obtained it, bad as is this kingdom, she has not sounded the very either by being more successful as warriors under the bass note of infamy, as America has. She has no feudal system, or by the favoritism of princes, have,slave-market. Will my friends in America, or my since government by force gave place to govern enemies—if there be any—accuse me of Sabbathment by fraud,—through the forms of legislation, ta desecration? Have I desecrated Sunday by writing on Anti-Slavery and pleading for Humanity? I feel no concern to know what I have done to the day. of this element. If the aristocracy could bottle up I have the sure testimony of God and my conscience the atmosphere, how much would they charge the that I have not desecrated myself, nor any of my inferior classes for a gasp? fellow men; and if these may but be kept sucred, I This is a sum in moral arithmetic it would puzzl

before God as Christian worship!

counted an enemy to God and man, who claims the

pervading, ever-present spirit, that lives and breathes through all the actions of all Christian worshippers. and not a ceremony to be performed at a given time

GREAT MEETING IN GLASGOW.

Yours, H. C. WRIGHT.

GLASGOW, Aug. 5, 1845. Is it possible to be a traitor to the government and country of your birth? Then shall I be denounced as

ittle window hole, and look up and down the whole Better be a traitor to my country than to my God length of Gare Loch, six miles long-turn to the and I think that even semblance of fidelity to the south and see Roseneath Castle, the present seat of Constitution and Government of the United States the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke of Argyle, on is treason against God and humanity. That meeting the south end of the peninsula of Roseneath, directing the City Hall contained 2500; I should thisk by opposite Greenock. I see Greenock, and part of more. An imposing meeting it was. I offered a Glasgow, and when a little darker, can see the lights string of eleven resolutions. One was to the effect, of Glasgow, 25 miles distant to the cast, reflected on that it is the duty of the friends of liberty and equa the sky. I look to the left, or north, and there is the head of Gare Loch—and over the slight hill be- of the American Union;—one was a hearty response hind it to the north is Loch Long-and then come the to the inspiring, humane, Christian watchwordabrupt, bold, and desolate Highlands, that stretch 'No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS!'-one was, to away to the north and west around Loch Fine, Loch memorialize the Government of Britain, to use its Gail, Glen Crae, and the northern extremity of Loch influence to procure the abolition of slavery in the Lomond. The pretty little white cottage, in which I United States ;- one was to urge the people of Great am, is on the side of a hill, rising up from the west- Britain to treat every slaveholder that visits this ern shore of Gare Loch. It is called Mamore Cot country, as a MAN-STEALER; -one was the duty and tage. Near it are some roses, some black currants, privilege of abolitionists to instigate slaves to run here called blackberries, and a few feet of garden. away from their masters, and the duty of all men to All around behind, it on the hill is a waste moore give them aid and comfort in their efforts to run land, covered with heather. I go up the hill to the away ;-one was, that all contracts, laws and constiwest a few rods, and from its summit can look down tutions, binding men to countenance and sustain apon beautiful Loch Long, down to the Clyde, the slavery, in any form, are void, and ought at once to bay of Dunnoan, the Cumbrays, the Isle of Bute, and be annulled ;-one was, that no church, composed Rothsay, the Isle and Mountains of Arran, and wholly or in part of slaveholders, can be a Christian Ailsa Craig, 40 miles in the distance. Loch Long, church. The resolutions were adopted with an out-Gare Loch, Loch Gail, Holy Loch, Loch Ech, and burst of enthusiasm that could scarcely be conceived Loch Fine, are not far apart, and run up from the of by a Boston audience. The whole vast concours Clyde to the north among the gloomy Highlands, and sprang to their feet as one man, and, by a shout, by cam-boats go up them all from the Clyde, except clapping of hands, and waving of hats and handker-Loch Ech. This is a silent and magnificent region. chiefs, prolonged and reiterated, gave assent. Oh I wonder not at Highland superstitions. This is the it would have made your anti-slavery heart leap for region of ghosts, of wandering spirits, and of all the joy to have seen that enthusiastic throng, and heard that heart-felt shout! It was such a shout as all hely I am rusticating with the Patons-dear and noble angels and all Christian men will ere long give over riends-amidst the Lochs and wild mountains of the downfall of that slaveholding, slave-trading, heather. I am writing a pamphlet in my little High-slave-driving Church and Republic-such a shout a land, Roseneath attic, to show that the First day Sab-bath is a human and not a divine institution—that Sabbath-desecration is no more of a sin than Monday heaven and earth, when they shout over that slave or Tuesday-desecration-that Christianity requires us breeding Democracy-Babylon the Great 18 to regard no day or place, but Man as sacred—that FALLEN, IS FALLEN—that great city of blood and prevailing views of the Sabbath stand in the way of tears, in which men dealt in slaves and the souls of the regeneration and redemption of man from the sins men. Henry Vincent declared that, 'that slavehold and wrongs under which he lives and suffers-and ing republic had not yet learned the first principle that it is a good arrangement to have a day of rest, of human liberty! His rebukes, though just, were which day should be devoted to the overthrow of withering. He spares not his own country. He is a popular, legalized and baptized injustice and oppres- MAN-not a nationalist, nor a sectarian. The Rev sion; to the promotion of Non-Resistance, Anti-Sla- Dr. Willis deserves the thanks and praise of al very, Teetotalism, Free Trade, Free Suffrage, &c. American abolitionists. He is a Free Kirk man. But

together, are worth one drop of human blood. I hate and supporters of the Glasgow Emancipation Soci possible, more active and efficient than ever, we these holy days and houses-these holy titles and ety, and of the Glasgow Female Anti-Slavery Soci professions—the holy sectarian and national organ- ety, do indeed deserve the praise of all the friends

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

STATE OF THINGS IN OLD ENGLAND. [FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

Old England, July 27, 1845.

DEAR SIR: We have had several articles in different papers the evils and cruelties of slavery generally, and parcles, most of them, to you and your friends, bu

I congratulate you on the great progress of abolition; you have caused much to be done in a short

Let the human person be invested with a sanctity, a glory, next to God. Let us consider every insult and injury done to man, as done to God. Let him be at a cautious distance. The general belief is, that its counted an enemy to God and man, who claims the right, or who harbors the desire, to scourge, to mutiright, or who harbors the desire, to security the person of any human being. Let man, as he comes from the hand of God, be loved and had in honor, and not as he comes from their interest to advocate its abolition.

the hand of the tailor, the jeweller, the Presbytery, The Malthusian doctrine is working out its terri or the Parliament. Let men no longer have it in ble results in England. The moral disease which it their power to make up for wrongs and outrages done introduced among the political economists, was a calto MAN, by their observance of holy days, holy places, lousness to the sufferings of the poorer classes. It holy convocations, and holy ceremonies. How taught that it was a law of nature that men should worthless to man, how hateful to God, are such rites increase faster than food—and the conclusion was increase faster than food-and the conclusion was and observances, when they are substituted for deal-palpable, that starvation was a necessity, not a sining honestly, truthfully, justly and lovingly with man! What abominations are they, when played off otherwise men would increase till they ate up each other, and the theoretical future danger reconciled SUNDAY, July 27. the Doctrinaires to the injustice and wickedness of

care not for days or places, titles or institutions. A DAY FOR WORSHIP! It is as absurd as it is anti-christian. As well talk of a day and place set apart to love God. What is worship? Like love, an all-ing in England; and to-notice one or two errors which

appear to me to pervade the views of those who write | which may be the means of doing a great good to | on this subject in America, and who seem to have them and their associates in future as much objection to the payment of rent as they have to individual property in land. In this I may be around, and showed the audience the marks of inperhaps do them injustice. I am speaking now from the impression made upon my mind by the perusal of hand of any man that should love God, and endeavor a number of a paper printed in New-York, called the to carry out the principles of Him that had not 'Young American,' brought to me by a friend from where to lay his head.' Look at Jonathan Walker's

that the important edict passed a year or two since lutionary sons! Tell me, is that the liberty your by the English East India Company, abolishing slaters bled for? very in British India, has been noticed either here.

Thine for the slave,

R. or in America in the manner it deserves. Where the English government emancipated their thousands in the West Indies, the East India Company emancipated their hundreds of thousands in British India, and efforts are now contemplated by many here who yet paid for the current year. have power and influence, to pass laws for giving the people there an interest in the land of their birth.

Thus the world is going on improving socially, should be punctually made. and advancing mind over matter. The Construction Will not every individual Benevolence is subduing Brutality.

Sir H. Hardinge, the Governor-General of British India, is now busily engaged in extending native edproved by European instruction, is being stirred into activity to aid native progress.

The necessity for this is perceived, as it is found possible longer to control the myriads,-gentlespirited as the masses are there,—by mere brute force. The pen is being brought into action to develope and induce, instead of the sword to cut down and subdue. Yast and important consequences will result to slavery in America from this mild treatment of natives of India worthy of civil rights.

The importance of granting the people of British India a permanent interest in the land of their own country, is this: They will then produce cotton, rice, doing much, through their instrumentality, for the and other tropical productions in abundance, will compete with and beat the productions of American Slavery, and rendering it unprofitable, will give weight

I observe by extracts from other papers in the 'Liberator,' that you continue to be well abused by slaveholders and slavites. While they scold you, we have confidence in you. We know you are in the right I trust that you and other good men will see in those things the fruits of having cast your bread upon the waters, in faith and confidence that it would return to

the world better than we found it, will, I hope, preval and spread itself amongst you and your friends with the following plan of proceedings. Messrs with the following plan of proceedings. of the Western World. You have a glorious continent, geographically viewed, displayed before you as the field of your labors. You have a great space for diffusing truth opened out to you, a noble language in which to impart it, and a rich and beautiful literature for ise. Speaking of the United States as a nation, the have a nobler field of action, and greater aptitudes placed before them for moral effect, than any nation ever had before. No space of equal extent hasever been opened, since the world began, to one language and an already matured literature.

We are led to reflect that that language and literatue which is committed to you to be spread over the inAustralia, in Polynesia; at the Cape of Good Hope, lave great grounds for hoping for the ultimate emancipation of the universe. A universal language will be a universal moral lever with which to move the England Freedom Association, on Monday evening world. Add to this the rapidity and immense power of in another column. Let there be a crowded attend diffusion which mind is gaining through steam, rail-roads, and the reduction of postage in England, France, and America, and the prospect is most animating and encouraging. Every cent of postage berality, intellect and progress. Society and governments cannot yet be made to see it, but they will see tion. that it will be for their interest to establish railroads and posts, and allow men and letters to be delivered without any charge whatever, paying the expense out nothing without men upon it, and the rent the occupant pays, the mineral, ores, and the internal wealth of the land, minus the expense of winning it, should lodgings at Thomas's Hotel, in Berkely Square. go to the State for the benefit of all, to make rail and other roads; to drain and sewer towns, and all the other purposes of a healthful moral police.

I had just got into a humor for scribbling, when it occurred to me that you cannot have much time to spare, and that by writing more, I may expose myself to being put into the waste basket; and therefore I conclude by saying,

I am, with all good wishes,

DEAR FRIEND :

Yours very truly, EDWARD SEARCH.

WALKER MEETING IN NEW BEDFORD. NEW BEDFORD, 8 mo. 14th, 1845.

We had a large gathering at the town hall, last evening, to see the 'branded hand' of Jonathan Walker. Friend Walker appeared before the audience in his simple manner, and told his simple tale. He was followed by Frederick Douglass, in one of the grandest speeches I ever heard him make. His speech brought out some of the ire of the churches when the private discussions took place at the close of the meeting, whether such and such churches were pro-slavery, &c.; whether the Rev. Henry Jackson's, (the church that Capt. Walker formerly belonged to, and worshipped at in this place,) did their duty towards Capt. Walker while in prison. It their duty towards Capt. Walker while in prison. It was proved that the Rev. Henry Jackson said, that Walker had no more than his deserts for breaking the laws of the government. Such is the Christianity, Cycus Libby, an hostler, is badly burnt, but will reconstruct their duty towards Capt. Walker while in prison. It square.

Florence Sullivan, a young man in the employ of Crocker & Brewster, was also in the hotel, shocking by and probably fatally burnt; he was insensible. Cycus Libby, an hostler, is badly burnt, but will reconstruct their duty towards Capt. or was the Christianity, less than one year ago, of the Baptist minister in this place. This same minister, to get clear of the two or three negroes from his church, draws every pail that he possibly could to get up a drove every nail that he possibly could, to get up a

drove every nail that he possibly could, to get up a negro church in his connexion, and has accomplished the same. Some remarks were offered by John C. Cluer, and then a petition was presented, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congrest assembled:

Whereas, Jonathan Walker of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts, having been imprisoned in Pensacola, Florida, eleven months, for no crime in the United States, would have been considered a great united States, would have been considered a great and mighty deed in Algiers, if he had endeavored to liberate some of our countrymen from servitude to Mahommedanism, which servitude immediately ceases on taking the religion of the country; Therefore, we, the inhabitants of the town of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, ask your honorable body to refund the fine taken from Capt. Walker by the United States Court, and likewise pay him, as far as it can be done, for the imprisonment, and branding, and loss of usefulness to his family.'

That brand S S, should be interpreted 'Soul Savior';

and loss of usefulness to his family.'

That brand S S, should be interpreted Soul Savior; for was he not trying to save and enlighten souls that had been kept in darkness from the day of their Marshal, until the sitting of the Grand Jury.—Portbirth? Perhaps the little light they have received land Advertiser. freedom; for, most likely, he told them that the most powerful nation on earth, under whose banner he intended to place them, had no slaves; and that there were men doing all they could in the free States to bring about immediate emancipation. It is hardly likely a man of the calibre of Capt. W lker would have seven men with him a week or more, without giving them some mental and moral instruction, from Capt. Walker may yet lead them in the road to

hand, and then throw up your caps for ' Liberty,' you I do not think on the great subject of slavery fourth of July orators! Look at his hand, you rev

PARTICULAR NOTICE We this week have endeavored to send bills to all ur subscribers who are in arrears, or who have not

It is necessary that each subscriber should be promp in rendering to us our due, in order that our payment

Will not every individual, therefore, take care that tive is winning its way over the Destructive, and if others are delinquent, he is not, and relieve himself from his share of responsibility by sending us the amount immediately on the receipt of his bill?

Postmasters are authorized to receive money ucation in those regions, and the native mind, im- publishers of newspapers; or the bank-notes may be enclosed by mail where no other opportunity of sending offers. New-England money is preferable.

Letters are to be addressed to the General Agent. Our subscribers in the city are requested to make payment at the office, 25 Cornhill, when convenient

WALKER AND MOODY.

These faithful fellow-laborers have now menced a tour of anti-slavery effort in Massachusetts British India, and mental instruction will show the and they look for efficient aid, sympathy and co-operation from all the members and friends of th Mass. Anti-Slavery Society in the several towns which they will visit. An occasion now presents of cause of humanity. But in this work, nothing will come of nothing; now, as heretofore, every step of progress must be made by putting forth strenuous ef-

to your teaching, and bring the breeches-pocket argument to aid your arguments founded on justice and benerolence. Interest opens men's eyes to sound policy with great rapidity. Touch the pocket, you that duty is ours, while events are God's. Preparation is to be made for these meetings by securing the largest and best accessible place, advertising the meetings as extensively as possible, causing them to b noticed editorially, or by short and spirited communi way, because they scold you for being out of it; and what personal influence is necessary to draw out all sects, parties, classes and conditions to hear the expe rience of a Massachusetts man of the evils of sla

We entreat our friends and the friends of human The sentiment that it is our duty to aim at leaving ity to enter actively upon this work, in accordance Walker and Moody will lecture on

Friday, August 22, at Marblehead. Saturday, 23, " Beverly. 66 Sunday, 24, " Essex.

Monday. 4 25. 4 Manchester. After this, they will be engaged in other affairs un til Sunday, Sept. 7th, previous to which, notice will be given in the Liberator of the continuance and order of their series of meetings.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, General Agent.

MEETING AT FITCHBURG.

We are requested te state, that an anti-slavery Western World, is now established in British India, meeting will be held in Fitchburg, on Thursday evening next, August 28th, which will be addressed by aid in several other African possessions, and has re-gently made a slight entrance into China. Thus we by C. L. Remond.

See the notice of the meeting of the New

TF Some extracts from Mr. Summer's oration, de livered on the 4th of July, may be found on our last yond the actual outlay for transit, is a tax upon mo. page. The friends of peace should exert themselves to procure for this excellent oration a wide circula

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. The British Mail Steamer arrived at Boston on Sunday, at thirty minof the common pocket of society. To this purpose, the rent of land should be applied. Land is worth twelve days from Liverpool.

Mr. McLane, our Minister to the Court of St

The session of Parliament was rapidly drawing to a close. On the 31st ult, the House of Commons adopted the report in favor of the Slave Trade Trea-ty Bill, which renders the slave-traders of Brazil amenable to English law courts as pirates.

As many as ten railway accidents had occurred within the week previous to the sailing of the steamer, resulting, in most instances, from collision. The effects were less serious than might have been apprehended in the destruction of human life, not more than three persons in all having been killed

A. M. Martenez, of Paris, states, that he has discovered the means of carrying on the deguerrectype processor as gigantic scale. He can, he says, deguerrectype an entire panorama, embracing 150 degrees.

DIED-In this city, on the 17th inst. Mr. James Il. How a gad 42 years. He was an early and zeal-ous friend of the Liberator, and in its infant state, one of the first and most liberal contributors to that in-valuable print.—Com.

In East Greenwich, 7th inst. while sitting in per-

fect health, with his family around him, at his morning meal, Mr. Charles E. Eldredge, of East Greenwich ared 33 years.

wich, aged 33 years.

Distinguished for his strict honesty and integrity, for his faithful devotion in all the various relations of life,—as a husband, father, brother and friend; he had yet more universal claims to regard and remembrance, as an earnest philanthropist, and true disciple of that religion, whose distinguishing principle is 'love to man.' His humanity was bounded by no narrow limits of party or sect. He regarded all men, of whatever name, state or hue, as equally with himself the children of the same Heavenly Father. He was emphatically one of those,

'Who with a hearty zeal embrace,
Whate'er is friendly to the vace.'

He looked upon the enalayed African as his broth-

He looked upon the enalayed African as his brother; he regarded the wretched incbriate as a fallen child of God, capable of being restored to the divine likeness,—of being aroused, by the music of kindness to a nobler life. He was one of those noble souls that ever felt, that

Our neighbor is the suffering man, Tho' at the farthest pole.'

Whilst the highest interests of humanity lose, by his sudden death, an ardent friend and advocate, his numerous friends miss from their circle 'an honest man, that noblest work of God,' and his wife and insupport and tenderest friend. The God of the widow and fatherless be with them in their affliction.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at Topsfield, com-mencing on Saturday, September 13th, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., to continue the succeeding day. The cause for which we convene is glorious. Let every abolitionist then determine to be present, feel-ing that upon himself in part rests the responsibility of its final progress or defeat.

MARY P. KENNY, Sec'ry. Salem, Aug. 19, 1845.

NOTICE. WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver an address before the New-England Freedom Association, on Monday evening next, 25th instant, at the Belknapstreet Church, commencing at 8 o'clock. A female fugitive, recently from the South, will be present. A collection will be taken in her behalf. The public institute to attend s invited to attend. ROBERT WOODS, Sec'ry. August 20.

WORCESTER NORTH.

Pic Nic Celebration at Westminster. The friends of immediate, universal and unconditional emancipation in Worcester North and vicinity, will commemorate the emancipation of the slaves in the British West India islands at Westminster, on Friday the 29th inst. (instead of Tuesday the 26th,

Friday the 28th inst. (instead of Tuesday the 26th, as previously advertised.)

The public generally, without distinction of sect or party, are invited to unite in the same. In addition to many speakers in vicinity, Wm. L. Garrison has promised to be present. It is also hoped that C. L. Remond and other distinguished speakers who have been invited will attend.

been invited will attend.

The Pic Nic will be conducted upon the original plan—each individual or social party providing their wn refreshments. wn refreshments. Let the friends awake, and take measures to secure

large delegations from their respective towns. A procession will form at 10 o'clock, A. M. near the Town Hall, and proceed to a pleasant grove near by, where the meeting will be held.

GEORGE MILES, President.

B. Snow, JR. Secretary.

A journeyman Hair-Dresser, one of steady habits, who will be willing to devote his working hours to the interest of his employer: to such an one will be given liberal wages and steady employment. BENJ. P. BASSETT, 23 Endicott st.

PLACE WANTED. Wanted, a good place for a fine little colored boy, about ten years old. He is healthy, strong, and very bright, and will do excellently well if he falls into the proper hands. Apply at 25 Cornhill.

A meeting for the abolition of Capital Punishment will be held in South Natick, on Thursday evening, Aug. 28th, at 7 o'clock.

The Winch family are to be present with appro-

LECTURE ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. John M. Spear will lecture on the Abolition of Capital Punishment in Millbury, next Sunday even-ing, at 5 o'clock.

ORRIN D'WOLF.

The friends of this young man, who is now under sentence of death, are reminded that the Gov. and Council meet on the 26th of Aug. Petitions in his behalf must be forwarded before that day to the office

behalf must be forwarded before that day to the office of the Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, No 50 Cornhill, Boston.

The following persons have been appointed by the Society to present his case to His Excellency and Council, viz:—Robert Rantoul, Esq., Wendell Phillins, Esq., E. G. Loring, Esq., J. A. Andrews, Esq., Dr. Walter Channing and Rev. Chas. Spear.

NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on The public are cautioned against the many

quacks, who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the manufacture, what sort of Trusses is best to add to be all the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the ses that occur; and he has on hand as good Truss, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be

ses, and will turnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all their salvertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hings and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not suit them:—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Trusse; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball and socket: Sherman's natent; French do; Marsh's Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball

Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single; also Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

1. Ladies, wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

ness for ten years.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. Boston, June 13, 1845.

NEW WORK.

THE Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Lysander Spooner. Just published, as a for sale by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill. Price. 50 cents. Postage on the work for any distance, 10 cents. A person remitting to the publisher \$1, post paid, can have two copies sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.

Dedicated to John G. Whittier. The incidents embodied in the following poem occurred in Washington, in 1842, and were detailed in a letter to the N. Y. Evangelist, written by the Hon. S. M. Gates, then a member of Congress, who was an eye witness of the extraordinary occurrence. Nearly all the readers of the anti-slavery papers have seen it

Day was waning on the water Of Potomac's stream, And o'er forest, field and city, Hung her dying beam.

Ev'ning airs, like spirits roaming, Sought the dewy earth, To revel in each blooming garden Where the flowers had birth.

There were joy and mirthful gladness While the toil-worn slave, returning, Moves with weary feet.

What should they of every pleasure Care for others' grief? He in life's great volume, only Is a broken leaf.

But upon his brow there's sadness, In his eye a tear; There is one in yonder prison Than is life more dear.

She has been his childhood's playmate, And his hope in youth, And he took her to his bosom In his love and truth.

In the field they toiled together, Soothed each other's grief. Hoping for the unseen future That would bring relief.

That relief the bondman looks for With unwearied eye, That shall make him once a freeman Ere his form shall die.

With their days their love grew stronger, Smoothing all their toil, As they for their lordly master Tilled the burning soil.

But, alas! with souls polluted, Mercies never dwell-Mercies that they show the bondmen, They are born in hell.

She was parted from her infant And her bosom friend, Weeping, praying in her sorrow,

"If my ardent hopes, and holy, Perish thus, and I Severed from those dearly loved ones, Let me! let me die! But her prayer was unavailing,

She was chained and sold, By her mercy-hating master, Worshipper of gold.

Now in tears and bitter anguish There she weeping lies, Imploring like a fearful maniac Powers of earth and skies.

Hark! those prison walls now echo Cries of deep despair! Let us haste with fleeting footsteps. See the captive there !

God of mercy and of justice ! Let not slavery here all potent,

She's a negro-not immortal Is her master s creed. Only fit for common traffic,

Of the rice fields cold and dream She with sadness thought. How with stripes and bitter sorrow.

And the long forever, parted From her infant child, Ne'er again to see her husband-

'Tis this make her wild. But there's hope, and brightly beaming In her tearful eye,

As she listens to the footstep Of her keeper nigh. What is it that brain all fevered

Thinks with hope of, now? Can it be some deep-planned vengeance, Or forgotten vow ?

Now the ponderous door swings open, Faces sad with tears Look upon the coming keeper With distracted fears.

See that wife and tender mother, Moves with cautious tread ! God of mercy ! help the captive ! Help her! she has fled!

Like an arrow straight and fleeting, She has passed her foes, Fled from slavery foul and prison,

By the Capitol of Freedom She is flying fast, And she blest our nation's glory As she hurried past.

One quick prayer, but deep and fervent, Rested on her lips, For her country's freedom round her, Of her chains and whips.

But, alas! the air is ringing With the keeper's cry, And the human bloodhounds hurry Like an arrow by

God of power! Oh, help that mother To escape the chain : Disappoint this fiend oppressor

Of his prey again! On she flies, and now before her Sleeps Potomac's wave: Shall the many prayers ascending

That young mother save? On! on! Justice now shall triumph O'er oppression's power;

Now the 'Bridge-of Sighs' she's treading, 'Tis her fearful hour!

Are those friends-kind friends, advancing From the farther shore? To encourage that poor mother,

Will they utter more? May an angel, ever roaming Where fierce devils dwell, Ask assistance, if he needed, Of the fiends of hell?

Yes, as well may ask that mother, Of Virginia's sons-Of those named for noble freedom,

Generous minded ones! Like fierce blo dhounds all are hurrying Onward for the rir prey, And that prey from the oppressor None to snatch aw. ay.

Thou art seeing-thou wilt save her From the whip and chain! Thou wilt show in colored boso Liberty may reign!

In this moment of dread anguish She looks up to thee, And prays, ' Give me death, oh Father! Or give Liberty!

When that anguished prayer was ended, Leaped that noble slave From the 'Bridge' and her pursuers. Into the dark wave

There she sleeps, and now is finished All life's bitter woe! Freemen! true and democratic, Slavery overthrow

We have heard God's voice at midnight, Like the infant seer, Bidding us to do his message,

Nor the danger fear. Nor in whirlwinds, or in tempests, Hath his voice been heard : To our souls in voiceless utterance Spoken is his word.

And by prayers and earnest action Must our cause be known, Until slavery with its fetters Shall be overthrown.

## REFORMATORY.

BATHING.—DIET.—MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

Sir.—I have often thought if I were a clergyman, that instead of preaching discourses principally of a theological character, I should give them a practical turn, and on those things too which tend to make marking happier and better. make mankind happier and better. A man could them was lofty, pure and good; let us, from them preach more than one discourse upon the laws of learn to bear hardship and privation. Let us, who Moses, regarding cleanliness, disease and diet. There now reap in strength what they sowed in weakaess is no use in giving to these things a superstitious awe; study to enhance the inheritance we have received. To do this, we must not fold our hands in slumber

and comfort, and ought to be held up by every clergyman as a religious duty. How many people among us suffer for want of frequent ablutions with water! how many living, mering a religious duty. gyman as a rengous duly. Now many people among us suffer for want of frequent ablutions with water! how many living, moving, whitewashed sepulchres, full of all manner of uncleanness and dead men's bones! If people could be made to appreciate the great value of constant bathing, each of the blessings of freedom, it will be the great value of constant bathing, and practice it, proper to consider what we can do to elevate qu half the disease among us would be soon unknown, and the people vastly improved. The law of the land does not allow one man quietly to behold the murder of his fellow without holding him guilty, and shall we view by a slower process the work of death, GRANDEUR OF ANTONS.

class is one of great importance, and the disobeying it fraught with deplorable consequences. Idiocy, imperfections, are visited upon the offspring of such.

This law, however, is violated very little by the people generally, and more by families of nobility, from which, cases could be adduced in proof of this position. There is one other thing I wish to call attention to, and that is, the intermarriage of families and individuals who are diseased. Indeed, many such pours oil into the wounds of the unfortunate; feeds the hungry and clothes the naked; who individuals who are diseased. Indeed, many such are morally bound not to marry at all. It is now well known to except medical man, that may disease the fetters of the slave; who does justice who entigeness the ignorant; who enlivens and extransmissible from parent to offspring. Thus, the violation of those laws which govern the constitution, is followed by disease, and that disease communicated to posterity, to affect generations unborn. Its the Christian hero; this is the man of honor in a contaminating influence is extended like the ripple contamination in the contamination in contaminating influence is extended like the ripple produced by throwing a stone into the water, each wave giving origin to one still larger, and so on; and by its receiving often times new influences, the disease becomes general and deadly, and all merely by receiving an infirm constitution from the parent of its existence. Farmers recognise this law in raising cattle and hogs, and even in cultivating vegetables; but it is quite overlooked in matters of high the welfare of man. How harmonious the shall please him to give on eith tance, the welfare of man. How harmonious the laws of God in word and nature, where He promises to visit the iniquities of the fathers on their children, to the third and fourth generation! What is true to the transmission of hedilt disease in each of the standard of the subject will make the promise of the standard of the subject will make the promise of the subject will be promise of the subject will make the promise of the subject will be provided to the subject will be promised to the subject will be provided to the subject will be promised to the subject will be provided to the subject will be promised to the subject will be provided to the subject will be promised to the subject will be provided to the subject will be promised to the subject will be provided to the subject will be promised to the subject will be provided to the subject will be promised to the subject will be provided to the subject will be prov relative to the transmission of bodily disease, is equally so in regard to mind. If there be feeble intellect in both parents, the children will participate in this mental deficiency; or if certain elements of mind are prominent in the parents, whether they tend to vice or virtue, the same elements will most probably preor virtue, the same elements will most probably pre-dominate in the offspring. I say most probably, as circumstances of a strong character alter in some de-this character. On the one side, we assert a title to circumstances of a strong character alter in some degree the natural bent of the mind, such as education, and the society in which the individual may move. How important it is, then, that those only should become parents, who possess good physical constitutions, and vigorous, morally disposed minds. If people really believed they possessed elements which must redound to the injury of posterity, either morally, intellectually or physically, by propagating their species, they ought to avoid matrimony, for the benefit of the race in future. One of the principal causes of insanity now recognised by physicians, is hereditary, and as insanity is a great evil, it would be much better to use preventive means than curative. ch better to use preventive means than curative. It might be said, that children born from insane disposed parents, were not always insane, and hence remove the objection to such individuals marrying With the same propriety it would be said by the drinker, that a small proportion of the people become drunkards, and those who had a propensity to gratify would not resist its influence on account of moral in one case as in the other, and all would, if they had from which no true honor can spring, to individuate the same light. An individual foregoes indulging a als or nations, but rather condemnation and shame. certain propensity, because he perceives by so doing he saves the world from more or less pain and suffering. If I man abstain from intoxicating drink, he saves himself from drunkenness, and exerts a strong preventive influence on his children, if he has any, and others around, and this influence is transmitted full with battles, that all its inner modes of thought, to posterity, to go on augmenting in power to do good. Under how strong obligation then, is a man

answer would be emphatically, No. The only thing

THE TRUE GRANDEUR OF NATIONS Extracts from the admirable Oration, delivered be

fore the Authorities of the City of Boston, July 1845, by Charles Sumner.

Is 45, by Charles Sumner.

It is in obedience to the uninterrupted usage in our community that, on this Sabbath of the nation, we have all put aside the common cares of life and seized a respite from the never-ending toils of labor, to meet in gladness and congratulation, mindful of the blessings transmitted from the past, mindful also, I trust, of the duties of the present and the future. May he who now addresses you be enabled so to direct your minds, that you shall not seem to have lost a day!

All hearts first turn to the Fathers of the Repub earts first turn to the Fathers of the Repub

ic. Their venerable forms rise before us, and we seem to behold them, in the procession of successive generations. They come from the frozen rock of Plymouth, from the wasted bands of Raleigh from the heavenly companionship of William Penn, from the anxious councils of the Revolution, and from all those fields of sacrifice, on which, in obedience to the spirit of their age, they sealed their devotion to duty with their blood. They seem to speak to us, their children; 'Cease to vaunt yourselves of what you do, and of what has been done for you. of what you do, and of what has been done for you. Learn to walk humbly, and to think meekly of yourselves. Cultivate habits of self-sacrifice and of devotion to duty. May our words be always in your minds; never aim at aught which is not atom, persuaded that without this, every possession and all knowledge will become an evil and a shame. Strive to increase the inheritance which we have bequeathed; know that, if we excel you in virtue, such a victory will be to us a mortification, while defeat will bring happiness. It is in this way, that you may conquer us. Nothing is more shameful for a man, than to found his title to esteem, not on his own merits, but on the fame of esteem, not on his own merits, but on the fame of his ancestors. The glory of the Fathers is doubt-less to their children a most precious treasure; but to enjoy it without transmitting it to the next gen-eration, and without adding to it yourselves, this is the height of imbecility. Following these sels, when your days shall be finished on

there is practical good to come out of them, and when we consider the age in which they were written, it is really surprising to see how they harmonize with the laws of nature.

Bathing with water, more or less frequently, was

without raising the voice of admonition? If the business of enlightening the world on this subject belongs to one class of men more than another, it is to the clarge men. From the mistaken objects to which they are applied, from the deeds of war and the extension of a more clarge men. the extension of empire, that henceforward they may be attached only to acts of justice and purely the control of the control

manity. \* \*
In our age, there can be no peace that NOT HONORABLE; THERE CAN BE NO WAR THAT IS NOT DISHONORABLE. The true honor of a lation is to be found only in deeds of justice and in the happiness of its people, all of which are incon-sistent with war. In the clear eye of Christin judgment, vain are its victories; infamous are its spoils. He is the true benefactor, and alone woi-thy of honor, who brings comfort where before war wretchedness; who dries the tear of sorrow; wh

e latter power an abandonment of her unrighte ous claim to search American vessels. It is mock-ery to miscall such a contest a defensive war. I repeat, therefore, that war is a public armed

ntest, between nations, in order to tice between them.

When we have considered the character of war; the miseries it produces; and its utter and shame-inkards, and those who had a propensity to gratif-uld not resist its influence on account of moral we may then be able to determine, strictly and logi-asequences. Now I see the same moral bearing

I have already alluded, in the early part of my remarks, to some of the obstacles to be encountered by the advocate of Peace. One of these is the var-like tone of literature, by which our mi ppinions are formed. The world has supped so carnated with blood; as the bones of swine, fed on good. Under how strong obligation then, is a man to do this, when an opposite course might be the occasion of misery not to be computed or appreciated by a finite mind! Would a kind, benevolent man desire to rear a child to be a loathsome drunkard? No.

Would he desire to rear one to be a maniac? The 1. One of the most important of these is answer would be emphatically, No. The only thing to be done, then, is to avoid the causes which produce it. What I have said relative to insanity, should hold good in all hereditary diseases, as well as mental weaknesses and deficiences. If we have laws to prevent the anticipation of crime by prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits, why may we not, if public opinion is prepared for it, have laws preventing the marriage of immoral persons, that offspring may not be reared possessing strong vicious propenmay not be reared possessing strong vicious propensities? In no way could the morals of the people be improved so rapidly, if it could be brought to operate.

This is the field for the clergyman, and should be brought about in a moral way, as all reforms

This is the field for the clergyman, and should be brought about in a moral way, as all reforms

Justice can be obtained only by the exercise of the mest ever have been. Will the clergy ever enlighten and reform men through nature's laws? Perhaps they may, after the people see what they need, and demand it.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,

J. C.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,

J. C.

upon its neighbor, for any professed purpose of booty or vengeance. It does 'nought in hate, but all in honor.' There are professions of tenderness even, which mingle with the first mutterings of the dismal strife. Each of the two Governments, as if conscience-struck at the abyss into which it is about to plunge, seeks to fix on the other the charge of hostile aggression, and to assume to itself the ground of some right; some stolen Texas; some distant, worthless Oregon. Like Pontius Pilate, it vainly washes its hands of innocent blood, and straightway allows a crime at which the whole Heavens are darkened, and two kindred people are severed as the veil of the Temple was rent in twain.

The various modes, which have been proposed for the determination of disputes between nations, are Negotiation, Arbitration, Mediation, and a Congress of Nations; all of them practicable, and calculated to secure peaceful justice. Let it not be said, then, that war is a necessaty; and may our country aim at the true glory of taking the lead in the recognition of these, as the only proper modes of determining justice between nations. Such a gloss.

try aim at the true giory of taking the lead in the recognition of these, as the only proper modes of determining justice between nations! Such a glory, unlike the earthly fame of battles, shall be immortal as the stars, dropping perpetual light upon the souls of men!

has derived from the Christian Church. When Constantine on one of his marches, at the head of his army, beheld the luminous trophy of the cross in the sky right above the meridian sun, inscribed with these words, By this conquer, had his soul been penetrated by the true spirit of Him, whose precious symbol it was, he would have found in it no inspiration to the spear and the sword. He would have received the lesson of self-sacrifice, as from it was not he sawir, and would have head of the sawir, and would have found in it no inspiration to the spear and the sword. He would have received the lesson of self-sacrifice, as from it was not he sawir, and would have found in the samination of the Savior, and would have found in the samination of the Savior, and would have found in the samination of the Savior, and would have found in the samination of the Savior, and would have found in the samination of t have been rebuked, and the bauble sceptre of Empire would have fallen from his hands. By this conquer; that is, by patience, suffering forgiveness of evil, by all those virtues of which the cross is the affecting token, conquer; and the victory chall be greater then. the affecting token, conquer; and the victory shall be greater than any in the annals of Roman conquest; it may not find a place in the records of man; but it shall appear in the register of everlast-

The Christian Church, after the first centuries of its existence, failed to discern the peculiar spiritual beauty of the faith which it professed. Like Con-stantine, it found new incentives to war in the relistantine, it found new incentives to war in the reli-gion of peace; and such has been its character, let it be said fearlessly, even to our own day. The Pope of Rome, the asserted head of the church, the Vicegerent of Christ on earth, whose seal is a fisherman, on whose banner is a LAMB before the HOLY CROSS, assumed the command of armies, often mingling the thunders of battle with those of the Vatican. The dagger which projected from often mingling the thunders of battle with those of the Vatican. The dagger which projected from the sacred vestments of the Archbishop de Retz, as he appeared in the streets of Paris, was called by the people 'the Archbishop's Prayer Book.' We read of mitred prelates in armor of proof, and seem still to catch the jingle of the golden spurs of the hishops in the streets of Cologne. The sword of bishops in the streets of Cologne. The sword of knighthood was consecrated by the church; and priests were often the expert masters in military ex-ercises. I have seen at the gates of the Papal Palace in Rome, a constant guard of Swiss soldiers I have seen, too, in our own streets, a show, as in congruous and as inconsistent, a pastor of a Christian church parading as the chaplain of a military array! Ay! more than this; some of us have heard, within a few short weeks, in a Christian pulpit, from the lips of an eminent Christian divine, a serme the Geod of Battles, and as Christian policies to vine, a sermon in which we are encouraged to serve the God of Battles, and, as Christian soldiers, to fight for Peace; a sentiment which can find no support in the religion of Him, who has expressly enjoined, when one check is smitten to turn the other, and to which we listen with pain and mortification from the lips of one, who has voluntarily become a minister of Christian truth; alas! in his mind, increase the total the Heather who designed that the

lamb; who distils the oil of gladness upon every Christian temples; no swelling anthem to peal the

Christian temples; no swelling anthem to peat the notes of praise.

There is now floating in this harbor a ship of the line of our country. Many of you have, perhaps, pressed its deck, and observed with admiration the completeness which prevails in all its parts; its lithe masts and complex net-work of ropes; its thick wooden walls, within which are more than he soldiers of Ulysses; its strong defences, and its numorous dread and rude-throated engines of war. There each Sabbath, amidst this armament of There each Sabbath, amidst this armament of blood, while the wave comes gently plashing against the frowning sides, from a pulpit supported by a cannon, or by the side of a cannon, in repose now, but ready to awake its dormant thunder, charged with death, a Christian preacher addresses the officers and crew! May his instructions carry strength and succor to their souls! But he cannot pro

marked. As the hunter traces the wild beast, when pursued to his lair by the drops of blood on the earth, so we follow Man, faint, weary, staggering with wounds, through the Black Forest of the Past, which he has reddened with his gore. Oh! let it not be in the future ages as in those which we now contemplate. Let the grandeur of man be discerned in the blessings which he has secured; in the good which he has accomplished; in the trumphs of benevolence and justice; in the establishment of perpetual peace.

ment of perpetual peace. As the ocean washes every shore, and clasps with its all-embracing arms every land, while it bears on its heaving bosom the products of various climes; so Peace surrounds, protects and upholds all other blessings. Without it, commerce is vain, the ardor of industry is restrained, happiness is blasted, virtue cickens and dies. sickens and dies.

And Peace has its own peculiar victories, in com arison with which Marathon and Bannockburn and Bunker Hill, fields held sacred in the history f human freedom, shall lose their lustre. Our own Washington rises to a truly heavenly stature— not when we follow him over the ice of the Dela-ware to the capture of Trenton—not when we be-hold him victorious over Cornwallis at Yorktown; but when we regard him, with noble deference t justice, refusing the kingly crown which a faithles soldiery proffered, and, at a later day, upholding the peaceful neutrality of the country, while he received soldiery proffered, and, at a later day, upholding the peaceful neutrality of the country, while he received unmoved the clamor of the people wickedly crying for war. What glory of battle in England's annals will not fade by the side of that great act of Justice, by which her Legislature, at a cost of one hundred million dollars, gave freedom to eight hundred thousand slaves! And when the day shall come (may these eyes be gladdened by its beams!) that shall witness an act of greater Justice still the 'What hay be the training in money?

that shall witness an act of greater Justice still, the
peaceful emancipation of three millions of our fellow-men, 'guilty of a skin not colored as our own,'
now held in gloomy bondage,' under the Constitution of our country, then shall there be a victory,
in comparison with which that of Bunker Hill shall
be as a farthing-candle held up to the sun. That

'When my brother E. was a little boy,' said Miss, 'his health was delicate, and he was at a great old farm-house, one in the real old New-Eagland style, of which few specimens now remain. Here, in the first cold weather of autumn, the famithe souls of men!

2. Another prejudice in favor of war is founded on the practice of nations, past and present. There is no crime or enormity in morals, which may not find the support of human example, often on a most extended scale. But it is not to be urged in our day, that we are to look for a standard of duty in the conduct of vain, mistaken, fallible man. It is not in the power of man, by any subtle alchemy, to transmute wrong into right. Because war is according to the practice of the world, it does not follow that it is right. For ages the world worshipped false gods; but these gods were none the less false, because all bowed before them. At this moment the larger portion of mankind are heathen; but heathenism is not true. It was once the pactice of nations to slaughter prisoners of war; but even the spirit of war recoils now from this bloody sactifice.

f nations to slaughter prisoners of war; but even the spirit of war recoils now from this bloody sactifice.

3. There is a topic to which I allude with diffience; but in the spirit of frankness. It is the in-

have received the lesson of self-sacrifice, as from the lips of the Savior, and would have learned that it was not by earthly weapons that are the lips of the Savior, and would have learned that

meration of his predecessor's accomplishments.
'Yes,' continued the old lady, 'and besides, he was a good mechanic, so that he could use almost any tool. Well, he came back, and settled in this town, and married Theodosia F., and she made him a good wife, and they lived very comfortably in their

plain way."

But, said the young clergyman, who, being fresh from college, was the least in the world priggish, 'I can scarcely see how Mr. Thatcher's Euromph!' said the old lady again; 'stay till I

tell you my story. On Monday morning, parson Thatcher said to his wife, 'Pve engaged to go to D— to preach an ordination sermon, on Wednesday, and I must set out to-morrow; so this day I must have entirely for my study, and you must not allow me to be interrupted for any thing short of a case of life and death.' So Mrs. Thatcher promised, and the good parson went thoughtfully up stairs to prepare his sermon.

He was scarcely seated, when a woman of the neighborhood came in almost breathless, anxiously involving for Mr. Thatcher.

niring for Mr. Thatcher. He is in his study, and cannot be disturbed on

'Oh dear!' says the poor woman, 'I don't know what I shall do, then, for our best cow's very sick, and nobody can't do nothing to help her. We've had Loren, the cow-doctor, and he can't tell what's the matter with her. What will become of us if we lose her?' Now, Mrs. Thatcher felt so bad to think the woman must lose her cow, that she even ventured up stairs, and knocked at her husband's or. Wife, you know I told you I couldn't -

joined, when one cheek is smitten to turn the other, and to which we listen with pain and mortification from the lips of one, who has voluntarily become a minister of Christian truth; alse! in his mind, inferior to that of the Heathen, who declared that he preferred the unjustest peace to the justest war.

And who is the God of Battles? It is Mars; manslaying, blood-polluted, city-smiting Mars! Him we cannot adore. It is not He who binds the sweet influences of the Pleiades, and looses the bands of Orion; who causes the sun to shine on the justand the unjust; who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; who distils the oil of gladness upon every upright humaen heart of the profession of the profession; but he would certainly call after dinner, as he was obliged to pass by Mrs. Trimbley's to go to a raising, where he had promised to make a prayer. So the poor woman went home very much comforted to think that parson Thatcher would call albout the cow, and tried to persuade him to go at once. This, he said, was out of the question; but he would certainly call after dinner, as he was obliged to pass by Mrs. Trimbley's to go to a raising, where he had promised to make a prayer. So the poor woman went home very much comforted to think that parson Thatcher would call albout the cow, and tried to persuade him to go at once. This, he said, was out of the question; but he would certainly call after dinner, as he was obliged to pass by Mrs. Trimbley's to go to a raising, where he had promised to make a prayer. So the poor woman went home very much comforted to think that parson Thatcher would call albout the cow, and tried to persuade him to go at once. This, he said, was out of the question; but he would certainly call after dinner, as he was obliged to pass by Mrs. Trimbley's to go to a raising, where he had promised to make a prayer. So the poor woman went home very much comforted t

upright human heart; the fountain of Mercy and Goodness, the God of Justice and Love. The God of Battles is not the God of Christians; to him can ascend none of the prayers of Christian thanksgivascend none of the prayers of the second none of the prayers of Christian thanksgivascend none of the prayers of the second none of t threat in those days!) ' for he won't put up with il

> to think a quarrel should get to such a length in the neighborhood. So, knowing her husband's power as a peace-maker, she went up to his study-door once 'What is the matter now, wife?' said parso

'Oh! a dreadful quarrel,' &c., repeating all the threats and hard speeches, and begging her hus-

band to interfere without delay.

'Well, I can't possibly go now, but send word to Mr. Vose not to go to Boston till he has seen ME. I will call after dinner, as I go to the raising.' This pacified the messenger, and the parson went on with about the 'fourthly' of his ordination ser-

and succor to their souls! But he cannot pronounce, in such a place, those highest words of the Master he professes, 'Blessed are the peace-makers,' 'Love your enemies;' 'Render not evil for evil.' Like Macbeth's 'Amen,' they must stick in his throat. It cannot be doubted that this strange and unblessed conjunction of the clergy with war, has had no little influence in blinding the world to the truth that a man was below who must see him, being in that the 'Route Tenth of a whip was heard at the door, and a farmer from some distance off, inquired for Mr. Thatcher. Mrs. Thatcher repeated the old excuse, but the farmer was not to be put off so easily. He insisted on the minister's wife going up and telling her husband that a man was below who must see him, being in now beginning to be recognized, that Christianity forbids wer in all cases.

As we cast our eyes over the history of nations, we discern with horror the succession of murderous slaughters by which their progress has been marked. As the hunter traces the wild beast, when pursued to his lair by the drops of blood on the earth source. The insisted on the minister's wife going up and telling her husband that a man was below who must see him, being in great trouble, and wanting immediate help. Upon this, with many groans, the parson at length came down, and learned that the man's axletree had broken down under a load of potash kettles, and he could do nothing without help.

'The only thing to be done,' said parson The insisted on the minister's wife going up and telling her husband that a man was below who must see him, being in great trouble, and wanting immediate help. Upon this, with many groans, the parson at length came down, and learned that the man's axletree had broken down under a load of potash kettles, and he could do nothing without help.

'The only thing to be done.' said parson The insisted on the man's axletree had broken down under a load of potash kettles, and he could do nothing without help.

ed, it was quite time to go to the raising. On the way he remembered the sick cow. He found the poor cow in great pain, and several of the neigh-bors standing round, looking at her. 'Have you tried this, and this, and such another

thing?'
'Yes, but nothing does any good!' And then parson Thatcher, with all his Leyder carning, went close up to the cow, and examined her all over.

Make beef of her while you, can Mrs. Trimbley said he; 'for he else to be done.' for her leg is broken, and there is nothing else to be done.'

And he jogged on to the scene of the quarrel.

There he found Mr. Vose in a towering passion, declaring he would go yet to Boston for 'squire Gridley, although he had waited, out of respect for

the pastor.
'What is the difficulty this time?' said parson Thatcher 'Oh, the old thing over again. His cows have been in my corn, and I know they were turned in on purpose, and I'm determined, if it costs me

'Send for Mr. Hunt!' said parson Thatche

Mr. Hunt came. After some parley and hard things said on both sides, the parson asked:

'What may be the damage in money?'

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peared, his name was called out by a dozenat A man had fallen off the timbers, and was up for dead. 'But here is parson Thatcher, they. And the parson felt the man's pulse he was not dead; called for bandages, drew he was not dead; called for bandages, drew out a lancet, bled him, and in a short time, signs of his appeared. All was soon over, and the man recordered. The raising went on; the minister made his prayer, and then set off for home, knowing he had the ordination sermon yet to finish. As he came past Hunt's, he found the man waiting at the gate for him.

'Mr. Thatcher,' says he, 'you've saved me from an nely quarrel, and I thank you for it. My wife

"Mr. Thatcher,' says he, 'you've saved me from an ugly quarrel, and I thank you for it. My wish wants you to accept of a leg of bacon of her own curing, and if you'll wait a minute, I'll step in and get it, and put it in your saddlebags.'

So the bacon was brought, and it took some link time to get it into the saddlebags; but sermon or no sermon, such a present must not he refused.

And parson Thatcher trotted on, hoping supper would be ready when he got home. He had to pass Vose's door, too; and Vose, who was busy with something in the yard, looked up, and saw the minister, and stopped him, that he might thank him for his friendly office in the quarrel. While they wen talking, Mr. Thatcher said:

"Mr. Vose, may I trouble you to hand me up.

'Mr. Vose, may I trouble you to hand me up a good big stone, to put in the other side of my addlebags, for Mrs. Hunt has given me a leg of bacon that weighs them down unequally, and causes them

slip.'
'Not I, indeed, parson Thatcher,' says Vose; 'I'll in the cheese was forthcoming in a moment, and stowed away, and parson Thatcher cheese, and if you'll wait just one minute, I'll step in and get one to balance your saddlebags.

The cheese was forthcoming in a moment, and stowed away, and parson Thatcher cheruped on his

horse, and soon saw home. But at the gate he was met by his wife with a troubled countenance. 'Here are Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Wales come to stay all night, to go with you to-morrow to the or-dination, and I've got nothing in the world for sup per but some eggs.'
'Don't be troubled, my dear,' said parson Thack-

'Don't be troubled, my dear,' said parson Thacher; and with that he pulled the ham and the cheese out of the saddlebags, and was about to step in to welcome his friends, when the man of the axletree boarded him, seemingly a good deal out of patience. 'Why, parson Thatcher,' you've staid so long, that it's too late for me to go to-night. There was nobody else here that could help me, and so here

I am.'
'Well, never mind, neighbor; you can sleep her and go on in the morning.'
'Aye, but I must be ready to start before day said the farmer, 'and the axletree has got to be mended to-night.'

Mr. Thatcher saw there was nothing for it but to help the poor man after his own fashion; so be called for the lantern, put up his horse, helped the man in with his axletree, ate his supper, performed his family devotions, saw all his guests safely stowed away for the night, and then sat down and finished his ordination sermon. And so ended no son Thatcher's day.'

The old lady looked at the young clergyman, but

he did not speak. He wore a very sad countenance, and very soon taking up his tall iron candlesick, went musingly to bed.

### BOOKS.

FOR sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Comhill:
Sumner's Fourth of July Oration-The Tree Grandeur of Nations; History of the Trial of Miss Delia A. Webster, writ-

ten by herself;
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